

LITERARY GAZETTE

Journal of Archaeology, Science, and Art.

No 3—1856.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 15TH.

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Communications to be addressed to Mr. Henry Mogford, F.R.S., at the Palace, in whose hands the Directors have placed the management of the Gallery, and from whom full particulars may be learned.

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The next Meeting will take place on TUESDAY, March 18th, on which occasion the Quality of British Oak Timber will be a subject of enquiry. The Chair will be taken at 3 p.m.

PRINTERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—ANNUARY DINNER, APRIL 22, 1856.—SIR RODERICK I. MURCHISON, D.C.L., F.R.S., V.P.G.S., Director General of the Geological Survey, in the Chair.

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MR. C. ROACH SMITH is now engaged in preparing for the press the results of discoveries made on the site of Roman London. The extensive excavations carried on during the last thirty years throughout the City and in Southwark, and the operations consequent on the construction of the New London Bridge, have afforded a mass of antiquities, very many of which yet remain unpublished; and others, which have been engraved and published, are mostly in periodical works extending over many years, and not generally accessible. It is proposed to collect these scattered materials and unite them to those which have resulted from more recent investigations, or which have never yet been made public. The personal researches of the author will be made available to their fullest extent; and no source of information which can add to the usefulness of the undertaking will be neglected.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1856.

REVIEWS.

Ancient Armour and Weapons in Europe, from the Iron Period of the Northern Nations to the End of the Thirteenth Century; with Illustrations from Contemporary Monuments. By John Hewitt, J. H. and J. Parker.

THE publication of a critical work upon Ancient Armour at the present moment is singularly welltimed; for although the rainbow of peace has appeared in the sky, yet still war and war's alarms occupy a great share in men's minds, and the manufacture of war's machines and implements is carried on as unceasingly as though the five points had been rejected. The republication also of the 'Études sur l'Artillerie,' by the Emperor of the French, in the fourth volume of his collected works, gives an additional interest to the volume before us, which may be said to carry the history of the art of warfare from the earliest period to the point where it is taken up by the French Emperor in his remarkable treatise.

The vast amount of archaeological knowledge which has been produced during the last quarter of a century, but which is scattered over a multitude of wide-spread publications, has rendered necessary the collection and classification of these ample materials. Arms and armour have, it is true, entered into the plan of such works as have appeared upon the history of our national costume, and the various works of Strutt make us tolerably well acquainted with the state of knowledge on the subject immediately before us at the end of the last century; whilst the works of Shaw, Fairholt, and the excellent little manual of Planché, published in the Library of Entertaining Knowledge, afford a general view of the subject in connexion with costume in general. On the other hand, the works of Meyrick, confined as they are to the illustration of arms and armour alone, are far too expensive on the one hand, and destitute of minute and general accuracy of detail, which can alone satisfy the modern inquirer, on the other. Precision it has been well said, is the character of the present age; and in archaeological pursuits almost more than in any other branch of science, it is absolutely necessary that nothing should be borrowed from the imagination. A faithful copy of the rudest ancient drawing, for instance, is infinitely to be preferred to an elegant modern attempt to put the same rude figure into free drawing. Thus, we have lying before us at the present moment four several illustrations, having for their origin that curious figure in the Cottonian MS., Claudius, B. IV., representing Abraham, apparently in ringed armour, attended by a page. Meyrick and Planché have modernized the figure, Strutt and Hewitt have given it in facsimile; but the two former and even the third do not afford a real idea of all the details of the costume of the patriarch, and it is only by the last that a true facsimile has been published. The author states, indeed, a fact which is of considerable importance, as giving additional value to his illustrations, that the whole have been drawn by himself, with the greatest attention to minute accuracy. It may also be mentioned, as imparting value to the work, that the author has brought before us the result of a predilec-

tion and study of ancient arms and armour, extending over at least a quarter of a century.

The volume before us professes to take up the subject of armour and weapons, from the iron period of the northern nations to the end of the thirteenth century. By some unusual oversight, the work appears without a single word of preface, and we are left in ignorance as to any intention to continue it through the subsequent ages. We have a serious objection to make to the plan of the early portion of the work, founded on the principle of division, recently adopted by northern antiquaries, into the three periods, stone, bronze, and iron, names derived from the materials which were in general use during the progress of the various races towards civilization. The adoption of this principle has rendered it necessary for the author, by commencing with the days of the iron workers, (which, for general purposes, he assumes to be identical with the retirement of the Romans beyond the Alps, and the domination of the northern nations in the centre and west of Europe,) entirely to omit all notice of the arms and armour of the ancient British and Irish inhabitants of these islands, an omission which we consider quite inexcusable. The materials for a history of Celtic arms and armour have accumulated. The Meyrick shield, the fragments of the great gold shield found at Mold, in the British Museum, Mr. Wynne's fine and nearly perfect shield, the various bronze weapons in the Meyrick collection, the grand series of arms and armour belonging to the Royal Irish Academy, the numerous stone sculptures scattered over Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, containing illustrations of the armour of the Celtic population of this kingdom, are all evidences of the existence of warlike implements which ought not to have been omitted.

In treating this subject, three plans were open to the author; either to divide his work into the great historical periods; or to trace the successive modifications of each particular piece of armour; or to combine these forms of division in such a manner as would enable the reader both to consider each historical period as complete in itself, and to carry on his researches systematically and in order, from the details of one period to the corresponding details of its successor. The first of these plans has been adopted; and, unfortunately, the author has omitted altogether that subsidiary classification of details which would have enhanced the value of his volume, as well to the student of history as to the antiquarian and the artist. The historical mode of treating the subject involves three divisions, comprising the Anglo-Saxon, the Norman, and the Plantagenet periods; and it is a remarkable circumstance, that each of these three periods has its own peculiar sources of information. For the first we have recourse to the statements of contemporary writers, the miniatures which decorate their works, and the spoils which have been obtained by careful investigation of the graves of these ancient races. In the Norman period the testimonies of the graves are lost to us, but a new source of information is opened up in the royal and baronial seals which came into use at the period of the Norman conquest. Tapestry pictures (including, of course, the famous tapestry of Bayeux, of which we propose to engrave some portions in our next number, in illustration of the work of Mr. Collingwood Bruce), ivory carvings, and metal chasings, likewise afford pre-

cious materials for investigation; whilst in the Plantagenet period a new and most valuable source of information is afforded by the "numerous knightly effigies which are found in cathedral and chantry, in wayside chapel and lofty monastery." The following excellent remarks on this class of memorials are worthy of deep consideration:—

"These sepulchral figures, of the proportions of life, are of especial value to the student of military costume, permitting him to follow his inquiry into the minutest detail. Not a belt nor a lace, not a buckle nor a strap, but he can trace the exact form, and assign the particular purpose of it. Whether the effigy be a statue or a 'brass,' he finds in it abundant material for furthering his inquiry; and while from the illuminations of contemporary manuscripts he obtains precise information on the point of colour, in the effigy he sees the exact moulding of each knightly adjunct, and the smallest pattern that adorns the smallest ornament of the knightly equipment. The military brasses of this century are but few; but the statues in stone, in wood, or in Purbeck marble, are scattered through our English counties in surprising numbers. The value of these national memorials is beginning to be understood; the crumbling figure is no longer permitted to perish in the open churchyard, to lie in fragments among the rubbish of the belfry corner, to form the ridiculous ornament of the Churchwarden's grotto or the squire's glyptothek. With pious care it is restored to the sacred fane from which it had been abstracted; it again becomes part of the chancel or chantry, beneath whose pavement lie the bones of him of whom church, chantry, and statue are alike the monuments."

Commencing each division of his work with a short but clear sketch of the military or feudal system of the period, and the character of the various classes of the army, as well as a glimpse at the military peculiarities of the different states of Europe, the author then describes in detail each portion of the armour used in the several periods; thus, during the Norman period the tunic, gambeson, hauberk, leathern body armour, scale armour, horn armour, leg-defences, shoes, mantle, helmet, nasal and fan-crest and shield, are described. To this succeed the account of the weapons used in war, including the lance, sword, mace, axe, double axe; weapons used by the common soldiery, sling, long-bow, quiver, cross-bow, arbalest, pikes, flags,* and standards; horse-furniture, spur, caltrop; war engines of various kinds, the cat or sow, the vinea, the mangona and mangonella, balista, Greek-fire; musical instruments of war, concluding with an account of the military exercises of the period, tournaments of the knights, and quintain and other sports of the common people. Under each of these heads, in each of the three periods, the author has collected, from all kinds of sources, a surprising amount of information, without, however, adding thereto much that is new to the antiquary, or elucidating certain vexed questions bearing upon the details of his subject.

It is a curious circumstance that each of the three periods under notice furnishes us with a problem as to the exact structure and materials of body armour. In the Anglo-Saxon period this can only be obtained from indirect evidence. The figure of Abraham, to which we have above referred, represents the patriarch crowned, with a large sword in the right hand, and a shield, with a central boss, in the left, and wearing a kind of shirt scarcely

* We may here mention, that the curious figure of the triangular flag described in p. 56 occurs in the grand Psalter of Bologna, not in the Temson Prudentius, as stated by Mr. Hewitt.

reaching to the knees, with a slit in the front of the skirt, its entire surface marked with about eighteen rows of circles (the rings on the arms extending only as far as the elbow), and it is to be observed that this is the best and almost the only known Anglo-Saxon drawing representing such a variety of body armour. This has been assumed to be intended for a coat of ringed mail; but our author regards it rather as being intended for interlinked chain mail, and the various extracts from contemporary poets and other writers, which he has collected together, certainly seem to support his view of the subject.

In the Norman period, although iron, leather, horn, and various kinds of quilting, are severally described as in use for body armour, it is by no means easy, as our author remarks, to identify these structures in the pictorial monuments of the day, and hence the diversity of interpretation that has been given to the armours in the Bayeux tapestry by some of the latest and most critical investigators, both native and continental. After a careful examination of the various modes of representing these different textures, the author arrives at the conclusion, that "the artists of the day had no uniform method of depicting the knightly harness; so that instead of endeavouring to find a different kind of armour for every varying pattern of the limners, we should rather regard the varied patterns of the limners as so many rude attempts to represent a few armours."

In the Plantagenet period, towards the close of the thirteenth century, the representations of body armour exhibit a new appearance, to which the name of banded armour has been given; hitherto antiquaries have failed in determining its real structure, although the representations of it are very abundant. By some writers it has been described as pourpointerie, and by others it has been regarded simply as a conventional mode of representing the ordinary chain mail; other suggestions have been made by M. de Vigne and Herr Von Leber. These various opinions have been rejected by our author, who concludes his summary of the inquiry by observing, that it is to the further examination of ancient evidences, or to the discovery of monuments hitherto unobserved, that we must look for a satisfactory solution of this knightly mystery. It is a matter for regret that, before dismissing this portion of his subject, the author had not examined an effigy at Tollard Royal, in Wiltshire, which, while known to be another example of the so-called 'banded-mail,' has never yet been either described or figured. The uncertainty attending this form of armour, coupled with the suggestions which would resolve it into a mere conventionalism in artistic representation, can scarcely be reconciled with the minute, exact, and palpable accuracy which had been before attributed to monumental effigies as their distinctive characteristic.

It is of course impossible for us to follow our author through the details of each piece of armour and warlike implements. We shall therefore simply content ourselves with extracting a passage, as an example of the more readable portions of the work. It appears that in the early ages the swords of the renowned heroes of the north were honoured with particular names. Of these a considerable list is given by our writer, and amongst them the sword named Mimung was of great fame:—

"It was forged by Weland, in a trial of skill with another celebrated weapon-smith, Amilias by

name. Weland first made a sword with which he cut a thread of wool lying on the water. But not content with this, he reformed the blade, which then cut through the whole ball of floating wool. Still dissatisfied, he again passed it through the fire, and at length produced so keen a weapon that it divided a whole bundle of wool floating in water. Amilias, on his part, forged a suit of armour so much to his own satisfaction, that, sitting down on a stool, he bade Weland try his weapon upon him. Weland obeyed, and there being no apparent effect, asked Amilias if he felt any particular sensation. Amilias said he felt as though cold water had passed through his bowels. Weland then bade him shake himself. On doing so, the effect of the blow was apparent: he fell dead in two pieces."

A curious subject of inquiry is the war cry of various nations in the olden time, before the "infernal" thunder of cannon overpowered every other sound. The Pagan northmen invoked their divinities; thus, Wace tells us, in his chronicle, that Raoul Tesson cried, "Tur aie," that is, "Thor aid;" whilst the French at the battle of Val des Dunes cried, "Montjoie;" William shouted, "Dex aie" (Dieu aide) "c'est l'enseigne de Normandie;" Renouf invoked "Sire Sever, Sire Saint Sevoir;" and Hamon aux Dents cried, "Saint Amand, Sire Saint Amand." In like manner, at the battle of Hastings, the English:—

"Olierosse (holy cross) souent erioent,
E Gode mite (God mighty) reclaiment."

And then, for the edification of his readers not skilled in the English tongue, Wace tells them that—

"Olierosse est en engleiz,
Ke sainte croix est en franceiz,
E Gode mite altretant
Come en franceiz Dex (Dieu) tot poissant."

Of the introduction of heraldic bearings on shields, and other parts of the armour, we meet with the remark that in the earlier part of the Norman period the devices upon the shields are either devotional or fanciful, consisting of crosses, rounds or bezants, dragons, interlacing bands, and such like ornaments. In the second half of the twelfth century, heraldic bearings that became hereditary began to appear. Thus the two seals of Richard the First very exactly mark the growth of the science of heraldry. In the first the monarch's shield is ensigned with the symbol of valour, a lion rampant; and as the bowed shield presents only half its surface to the view, it has been conjectured that the complete device would consist of two lions combatant. But this device passed away, and in the second seal the three lions passant gardant appear, which have retained their place in the royal escutcheon to the present day.

As a contribution to our archæological literature this volume possesses much of value and interest; at the same time, its incompleteness, both in the range and in the treatment of its contents, will not admit of its being recognised as a standard work on 'ancient and mediæval arms and armour.' Such a work is still a desideratum.

Lectures on Great Men. By the late Rev. Frederic Myers, M.A. Nisbet and Co. *Evening Recreations; or, Samples from the Lecture Room.* Edited by the Rev. John Hampden Gurney, M.A. Longman and Co. THESE two works deserve particular notice, not only for the worth of their contents, but for the circumstances under which they were prepared. They are admirable specimens of the best class of those popular lectures, which

have of late years become a frequent and favourite mode of public instruction. Mr. Myers, as we learn from a brief biographical notice prefixed to his book, was a parochial incumbent in Keswick, a man remarkable for liberal spirit as well as for ministerial faithfulness. Feeling that the clergyman of a parish should be its "educator," as well as spiritual guide, he built a comfortable reading room for the parishioners, provided a good library, and devoted part of his own time to the instruction and improvement of his people by delivering lectures, some of which are now published. Biography is one of the most useful as well as interesting departments from which to select materials for the object desired, and the good judgment of Mr. Myers, as well as the liberality of his views, will appear from the mere list of the "great men," the story of whose lives he presented to his audiences. Martin Luther heads the list, followed by Columbus, Xavier, Peter of Russia, Wycliffe, Sir Thomas More, Cromwell, Oliver Cromwell, Savonarola, Cardinal Ximenes, Gaspard de Coligny, and Washington. The subjects are well chosen, the memoirs well-written, and without any approach to what might be called preaching, practical and religious lessons are suggested as the history of the great men is narrated.

Some of the biographies Mr. Myers has evidently written with greater satisfaction than others, and he is far removed from that spirit of hero-worship which is blind to the faults and weaknesses of its objects. He does not follow Mr. Carlyle in considering mere earnestness as worthy of all praise—earnestness in the cause of self and the devil as well as of truth and goodness. The lives of Xavier and of Ximenes display a generous appreciation of zeal and labour in those belonging to a different religious creed. In the sketches of Cromwell and of Washington, what was most great in them is well portrayed, while their defects of character are stated with discrimination and frankness. Throughout the work the distinction is clearly kept up between mere largeness of intellect or magnitude of exploit, and that "greatness of soul" which is the noblest attribute of human nature. In the volume edited by Mr. Gurney, whose labours for the improvement of the industrial classes in a metropolitan parish we have formerly had occasion to mention with honour ('Lit. Gaz., 1852, p. 319), are given samples of addresses, by various lecturers, delivered in the Mechanics' Institute in St. Mary's, Marylebone. The following is the list of the subjects:—'On English Descriptive Poetry,' by the Rev. Henry Alford; 'Recollections of St. Petersburg,' by the Rev. C. M. Birrell; 'Sir Thomas More,' by Charles Buxton, Esq.; 'The Fall of Mexico,' by the Rev. J. H. Gurney; 'The Starry Heavens,' by the Rev. Brownlow Maitland; 'The House of Commons, its Struggles and its Triumphs,' by G. K. Rickards; 'John Bunyan,' by the Rev. E. J. Rose; and 'The Reformation,' by the Rev. A. P. Stanley. Some of these lectures contain information not readily accessible, and all of them present instructive as well as entertaining reading. 'Evening Recreations' is almost too unassuming and uninviting a title for so useful a book. We must add that it is gratifying to find men such as the learned Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford, and others who took part in the course, thus devoting their talents and time to popular education. To

clergymen, and to all who may desire to adopt or encourage this method of diffusing knowledge, we commend these volumes, as containing models of popular lectures for the intelligent working-classes.

History of Caesar. By A. de Lamartine. [Histoire, &c.] Paris: Société Générale de Librairie, 1856.

COULD M. de Lamartine forget the poet in the historian, posterity would be more likely to remember the historian with the poet. This, however, he seems unable to do. Rhetorical, dramatic, romantic to a degree, his productions fall short of the dignity of history. Melpomene masquerades in Clio's robe. Time was when the gaudy splendours of his pen illumined the literary heavens like a sudden meteor; now the phenomenon has become familiar, and the secret of its composition is known. Choose an historical personage for his picturesqueness, set him in the light of imaginative enthusiasm, enhanced by the deep shade in which subordinate figures and accessory details must be thrown, let illustration crowd upon illustration, simile jostle simile, and metaphor out-dazzle metaphor; and you have a perfect "history," à la Lamartine. Yet, though every page of this gifted man bears the superscription, "*With speed*," as plainly as a letter confided to the messenger in the days of Queen Elizabeth, the maxim that your quick writing makes slow reading derives no countenance from his works. His reader travels at a railway pace; and though the end of his journey may find him complaining that he has seen but little of the route, and perchance one side only of that, he must acknowledge the might of the agency that bore him on so long unresting and unresisting. If handling like M. de Lamartine's is justifiable anywhere, it is in biographies like the present. For upwards of three hundred years learned eyes have been scanning the Dictator in all manner of lights; no possible source of information has been left unexplored; there is scarcely room to make so much as a verbal emendation in the Commentaries; and, Criticism having had her full say, Imagination may lawfully claim her turn. Therefore, we are not disposed to be severe upon M. de Lamartine's studied absence of study, and ceaseless subordination of exactness to effect, and may be content to smile at the carelessness which has, among other things, transferred the locale of the famous "*Veni, vidi, vici*," from Pontus to Spain; bisected Metellus Scipio into Scipio and Metellus; transformed P. Antonius into P. Antonius, and brought Sextus Pompey to blockade Cæsar in Alexandria. It would be more difficult to excuse M. de Lamartine's systematic depreciation of the great Roman's character, could we forget the political circumstances under which he writes. It must be an unintelligent reader who fails to perceive that the professed historian of the usurpation of nineteen hundred years since is thinking of something much nearer home. He has set up a target, and called it Cæsar, but the shafts of his indignation are designedly sent far wide of the mark, and wound an imperial bystander. Every hit will be applauded in republican *coterie*s, and wreathed in smiles by the aristocratic malcontents of the Faubourg St. Germain. It is, then, quite natural that he should desire to make them as many and as hard as possible; this may be a very legitimate exploit of party warfare,

but the English reader must be careful to distinguish between the passions of the pamphleteer and the deliberate judgment of the historian. It is, however, an "ill wind that blows nobody good," and the virtues subtracted from Cæsar are transferred to the account of the Romans of his day, who certainly seem to have stood in no small need of them. Accustomed to believe that the corrupt liberty of Rome died a natural death, and that Cæsar merely gathered a succession which must have fallen to somebody, we now learn that he was the leech who might have saved the patient, but whose interested hand preferred to mix a deadly draught. This paradox derives some effect from its audacity—the arguments adduced in its support are frail and not fair. Like a candidate who feels his election in jeopardy, M. de Lamartine polls all his dead men; the dissolute Scipio and imbecile Bibulus are made to do duty as lights of public virtue, blown out by the inexorable breath of the Dictator, and Cato and Brutus paraded as though their unquestionable greatness were not the most striking proof of the infinite littleness of their contemporaries. When Romans were Romans, they would have been two of a crowd; as it was, they were stars indeed, but stars made splendid by the suns of liberty and virtue. Equally weak is the argument drawn from the number and tenacity of Cæsar's armed opponents; as though patriotism were the only lever that ever set a host in motion, and power, place, and plunder motives unknown to a Pompeian breast. In fact, M. de Lamartine's own account of Roman politics prior to the passage of the Rubicon is the best refutation of the main argument of his book, and to read the one and believe the other do not seem to us two very compatible things. Cæsar's elevation to power was too clearly a necessity and his fall a misfortune. We cannot believe that the arm which smote him in the senate house was guided by any but the best and purest of motives, yet, could Brutus have at the moment foreseen the consequences of his act, we imagine that the poniard and not the victim would have fallen on that consecrated floor.

M. de Lamartine's observation appears to us to have been directed to better purpose on the satellites than on the central luminary of his story. Cato, Pompey, Cicero, Brutus, are all characters vigorously conceived, and portrayed with few but fervid strokes. Take the following description of Cato:—

"If Cicero had too little character, Cato had too much. . . . Public virtue is like gold, if it is to be current, it must be alloyed. Cato left the alloy out, and cared little whether his coin circulated or not; all he knew was, that its purity must never be tampered with, and that whoever would not receive it as he tendered it must be corrupt or criminal. He was a good orator, but his oratory was in vain; he was always ready with advice, but it was advice incapable of being put in practice; he was esteemed by all, but with an esteem that bore no fruit. Inflexibly and almost savagely austere, he was one of those men whom posterity place in their Valhallas, but whom nations, unless for example's sake, deny admittance to their councils—the most irreproachable of virtuous men, but the most useless."

Nor are the merits of the book limited to brilliant style and picturesque detail. A little more care and less prejudice would have made it a useful epitome of the history of the period it describes—concise and compressed, yet reasonably full of matter—we have only to complain that Cæsar's African and Spanish

campaigns have been rather slurred over. On the whole, it will neither promote its author's fame for brilliancy or diminish his character for accuracy and conscientiousness—a fame, indeed, almost beyond the power of even his genius to exalt, and a character which even his recklessness can hardly avail further to impair.

A Portion of the Journal kept by Thomas Raikes, Esq., from 1831 to 1847. Vols. I. and II. Longman and Co.

Who was Thomas Raikes? many will ask, and may reasonably expect an answer before taking interest in his private journal. Prefixed to the work is a portrait of him at full length—a comfortable, well got-up English gentleman, with the appearance of being eminently respectable, and walking as if he had a good balance at his bankers. To some of our older readers Mr. Raikes was well known, in the days when George the Fourth was king. At White's he was constantly seen, and he was one of the original members of the Carlton. At Oatlands he was one of the regular visitors, and was no inconspicuous member of the little circle who surrounded the Duke and Duchess of York, in that "retreat of correct manners and high breeding." When we add, that he was on terms of intimacy with the Duke of Wellington, with Sir Robert Peel, with Lords Sefton and Foley, with Mr. Baring, with Beau Brummell, and with Mr. Mathews, the sphere in which he moved will be better understood. A brief prefatory memoir further informs the reader that he was the eldest son of a rich and respected merchant in the city of London; that he was educated at Eton; that he made the continental tour with a private tutor, and made himself extensively acquainted with European languages; that on his return he became a partner in his father's house, but, having little inclination for mercantile affairs, and a marked preference for social and literary pursuits, he established himself in the west end of the town, became a member of the fashionable clubs, and mixed largely in what is called the *best society*. To his own fortune he added that of the daughter of a West India proprietor, and thus more easily smoothed the way into the position which wealth usually secures in modern English life. In 1831 he visited St. Petersburg, and some years afterwards published the result of his observations in the shape of '*Letters from St. Petersburg*.' He also published a work, entitled '*Paris, since 1830*.' In 1833, not 1832, as the prefatory memoir states, embarrassments of the house with which he was connected compelled him to break up his establishment in London, and to settle in Paris, where he remained till 1846. He then returned to England; but by this time several of his former friends and associates were dead or dispersed, and, after passing some months with Lord Glengall in Ireland, and Lord Alvanley at Bath, he settled at Brighton, where he died, in 1848, in the 70th year of his age.

In the beginning of 1832, Mr. Raikes commenced the Journal, portions of which are now published. It contains reminiscences of social and political life in London and Paris, from 1832 to 1847. The early part of the work, that which comprises the entries in the Journal from January 1832 to October 1833, when he left England, will be read with most interest in this country. He witnessed the excitement of the time of the Reform Bill, and the commencement of the new political

era then inaugurated. The threatening aspect of European affairs, connected with the separation of Holland and Belgium, also belongs to this period. But on these public and political events the gossip of the clubs and dinner-tables of London, however interesting at the time, is not of much historical value. More entertaining and acceptable are the notices of social life, and the anecdotes and reminiscences of the notables of the time, some specimens of which we present to our readers:—

"January 20th.—Dined with Irby, and went with him to see Lord Francis Leveson's tragedy of 'Catherine of Cleves' at Covent-garden. Sat in the box with Lady Francis and the two Grevilles. It is a translation of M. Dumas's 'Henri III.,' the story interesting, and Miss Kemble acted better than in any other character. The House of Commons went into committee on the Reform Bill; and their first division not so favourable to ministers. They had only a majority of fifty. * * *

"February 6th.—Joke of Holmes in the House of Commons. When Mr. Morrison, the member for Leicester, who, being a haberdasher, had made himself conspicuous by a speech on the foreign glove question, came up to him, and asked him if he could get him a pair for the evening. 'Of what,' said Holmes, 'gloves or stockings?'

"Friday, 24th.—The news of the cholera being in London, has been received abroad. According to the feelings of the different nations towards England, France, who wishes to court us, has ordered a quarantine in her ports of three days; Holland, who feels aggrieved by our conduct at the Conference, one of forty days. The fog so thick in London, that the illuminations for the queen's birthday were not visible."

The origin of the Carlton Club, to which London is now indebted for one of its most magnificent architectural ornaments, is thus recorded:—

"April 7th.—A new Tory club has just been formed, for which Lord Kensington's house, in Carlton Gardens, has been taken. Lord Clanwilliam and others, having asked me to belong to it, though no party man or political character, I have agreed. The object is to have a counterbalancing meeting to Brookes's, which is purely a Whig re-union; White's, which was formerly devoted to the other side, being now of no colour, and frequented indiscriminately by all. The Duke takes a great interest in the new establishment."

On the 13th of the next month this entry occurs:—

"There was a great Tory dinner of forty covers at the new club. The Duke in the chair. Many speeches after dinner, which concurred in admitting the necessity of reform. In the evening there was a most violent meeting of Whigs at Brookes's, where the virulence of the speeches, particularly that of Mr. Stanley, the Irish Secretary (now the Earl of Derby) who got upon the table, showed the exasperated feelings of the party."

Of the state of public feeling in 1832 a gloomy picture is given, the writer's political views giving darker colouring than there was real reason for:—

"June 12th.—I do not think that in all my experience I ever remember such a season in London as this has been; so little gaiety, so few dinners, balls, and *fêtes*. The political dissensions have undermined society, and produced coolness between so many of the highest families; and between even near relations, who have taken opposite views of the question. Independent of this feeling, the Tory party,—whose apprehensions for the future are most desponding, who think that a complete revolution is near at hand, and that property must every day become less secure,—are glad to retrench their usual expenses, and are beginning by economy to lay by a *poire pour la soif*. Those who have money at command are buying

funds in America or in Denmark, which they think least exposed to political changes. Those who have only income are reduced to retrench; but all seem impressed with the idea that they cannot long depend on their present prosperity; and these very means of precaution may tend to accelerate the crisis, if such there is."

The unpatriotic fears of many of the alarmists were severely punished. Lord Holland lost £300,000 or £400,000 in American Stock, which was repudiated! A better grounded cause for thoughtfulness at this time was the terrible visitation of the cholera, in regard to which the name of Lord Hertford is again introduced:—

"July 13th.—At dinner at Lord Hertford's the conversation chiefly turned on the cholera, and though the table was loaded with every luxury, the entrées, the champagne, the ices, and fruits were neglected, for plain meats, port, and sherry, the fear of this dreadful malady making all so cautious."

Of George IV., of the Duke of York, of Beau Brummell, and other public men, anecdotes are given, but they do not throw any light on characters sufficiently well known. In noticing the death of Mathews at a later period, in July 1835, an authentic and amusing anecdote is told, though similar to others that we have heard:—

"Poor Mathews, the comedian, is dead: 'he is gone, with his gibes and his jokes.' He was a worthy man, an entertaining companion, an excellent mimic, but no ventriloquist, though by the modulations of his voice he attempted to appear so. The first time I ever saw Mathews was at my own house at dinner. Pope, the actor, had been drawing my poor wife's picture in crayons, for which he had a peculiar talent. He brought him to dine with me; and his imitations of Kemble, Munden, Bannister, Quick, &c., were inimitable. Pope, in the course of conversation, alluded to some old gentleman in the country, who was so madly attached to the society of Mathews, that whenever he came to town, he went straight to his house, and if he did not find him at home, would trace him, and follow him wherever he might happen to be. This did not excite much attention; but at about nine o'clock, we all heard a tremendous rap at the street door, and my servant came in to say that a gentleman was in the hall, who insisted on speaking with Mr. Mathews. The latter appeared very much disconcerted, made many apologies for the intrusion, and said that he would get rid of him instantly, as he doubtless must be the individual who so frequently annoyed him. As soon as he had retired, we heard a very noisy dialogue in the hall, between Mathews and his friend, who insisted on coming in, and joining the party, while the others urgently insisted on his retreat. At length the door opened, and in walked a most extraordinary figure, who sat down in Mathews' place, filled himself a tumbler of claret, which he pronounced to be execrable, and began in the most impudent manner to claim acquaintance with all the party, and say the most ridiculous things to every one. We were all, for the moment, thrown off our guard; but we soon detected our versatile companion, who had really not taken three minutes to tie up his nose with a string, put on a wig, and otherwise so metamorphose himself, that it was almost impossible to recognise him. Of that party were also Tom Sheridan, C. Calvert, and R. Calvert, all of whom, alas! are now numbered with the dead."

Of Parisian life and French politics in the reign of Louis Philippe, many remarkable notices are given. Of the citizen king himself Mr. Raikes had formed the right estimate, long before he became unpopular in this country. He tells some striking anecdotes of the king's meanness and avarice:—

"A friend of mine told me that he had a beautiful portrait by Mignard, which he took an oppor-

tunity of offering to Louis Philippe, who is making a collection of that period, and for which he asked the moderate price of 500*l*. His majesty made great objections to the sum, but still expressed a wish to see and examine the painting. It was sent to the Tuileries, where it was detained a few days, during which interval it was copied by a female artist, to whom the King gave 60*l*., and it was then returned to the owner. * * *

"Sept. 3rd.—Louis Philippe's well-known avarice and parsimony have appeared even on the late marriage of his daughter with Leopold; notwithstanding his immense wealth, he has only given her a million of francs, which would not be thought a very large fortune even for a private lady in England. The Belgians are discontented and disgusted at it."

The arts of the citizen king to gain popularity exposed him only to the general contempt of the people. In illustration of this Mr. Raikes tells an amusing anecdote, to which he appends a general estimate of the character of Louis Philippe, concluding with the remark that "he might have made a thriving tradesman, but can never become a glorious king:—"

"Under the pretext of their being National Guards, he would invite the lowest artisans to his dinners and balls, till at last the *fêtes* at the palace became the most vulgar meetings in Paris and the *risée* of all society. One day when a M. Dufailly was driving in his carriage on the Boulevard, he met the Citizen King walking by himself in a round hat with a large tri-coloured cockade, and his umbrella in his hand, *faisant l'aimable à tout venant*. He stopped his carriage and said to his footman, 'I will give you 20 francs, if you will go and shake hands with the king. The man, who desired no better amusement, jumped down from the foot-board, and offering his hand to his sovereign, said, 'Bonjour, mon ami'; which the other very cordially took, and said in return, 'Ah, bonjour; comment te portes-tu?'

"In former times, when some impertinent person who wished to be familiar with M. de la Rochefoucauld, had said to him, 'Bonjour, mon ami; comment te portes-tu?' the old gentleman replied, 'Bonjour, mon ami, comment te nommes-tu?'

We must refrain from giving further extracts, though there are many reminiscences of distinguished men in the French portion of the Journal. The political notes and reflections may not appear now of much importance, but anecdotes and recollections of remarkable characters are always read with interest, and the position of Mr. Raikes in society, and his mode of life, gave him peculiar advantages for gathering the materials which form this acceptable and entertaining work.

Encyclopedia Britannica. Eighth Edition. Volume X. A. and C. Black.

THE new edition of the 'Encyclopedia Britannica' is carried on in a manner most honourable to the enterprise of the publishers and to the judgment of the editor. Retaining the *prestige* of former issues of the work, with which the names of Robison, Leslie, Playfair, Dugald Stewart, and other distinguished men are associated, the services of the ablest contemporary writers are secured for the extensive improvements and additions which are now made. The volume which has just appeared, among other new matter, comprises a memoir of Sir John Franklin, by Sir John Richardson; an article on Buddhism, by the Rev. R. Spencer Hardy; on Government, by Mr. Dove, author of the 'History of Human Progression'; and a memoir of Oliver Goldsmith, by Mr. Macaulay. Some articles of standard value are retained from earlier

editions, as 'Geometry,' by Professor Wallace, of Edinburgh; 'Funding System,' by D. Ricardo, supplemented, however, by J. L. Ricardo, M.P., as is Bishop Gleig's article on 'Grammar,' by Professor Spalding, of St. Andrew's. Every part of the volume bears evidence of careful supervision and judicious arrangement, while the additions show an endeavour to keep abreast of the advancing science and knowledge of the times. More than ever will the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' maintain its present place among this class of publications as a standard book of universal reference. Among the new articles, the memoirs of Sir John Franklin and of Oliver Goldsmith will be turned to with most immediate interest. The memoir of Franklin, by his old friend, Sir John Richardson, is a just and genial tribute to his personal worth and his public services. We may have to refer, on other occasions, to Sir John Richardson's comments on the last fatal enterprise of Franklin, and the search for his remains. Leaving for the present this saddening subject, we turn to the characteristic sketch of Oliver Goldsmith, from the pen of Macaulay. To the facts already collected by the biographers nothing is added, nor is there any new light thrown on poor Goldsmith's life or writings. Yet it is pleasant to have the estimate of him by one so well versed in the study and well skilled in the delineation of character:—

"His associates seem to have regarded him with kindness, which, in spite of the admiration of his writings, was not unminged with contempt. In truth, there was in his character much to love, but very little to respect. His heart was soft even to weakness: he was so generous, that he quite forgot to be just; he forgave injuries so readily, that he might be said to invite them, and was so liberal to beggars, that he had nothing left for his tailor and his butcher. He was vain, sensual, frivolous, profuse, improvident. One vice of a darker shade was imputed to him, envy. But there is not the least reason to believe that this bad passion, though it sometimes made him wince and utter fretful exclamations, ever impelled him to injure by wicked arts the reputation of any of his rivals. The truth probably is, that he was not more envious, but merely less prudent than his neighbours. His heart was on his lips. All those small jealousies, which are but too common among men of letters, but which a man of letters, who is also a man of the world, does his best to conceal, Goldsmith avowed with the simplicity of a child. When he was envious, instead of affecting indifference, instead of damning with faint praise, instead of doing injuries slyly and in the dark, he told everybody that he was envious. 'Do not, pray, do not, talk of Johnson in such terms,' he said to Boswell; 'you harrow up my very soul.' George Steevens and Cumberland were men far too cunning to say such a thing. They would have echoed the praises of the man whom they envied, and then have sent to the newspapers anonymous libels upon him. Both what was good and what was bad in Goldsmith's character was to his associates a perfect security that he would never commit such villany. He was neither ill-natured enough, nor long-headed enough, to be guilty of any malicious act which required contrivance and disguise."

In noticing lately the new edition of Forster's 'Life of Goldsmith,' ('L. G.' 1855, p. 760), we protested against the cant of authorship, which represents the public as prone to neglect literary men as such, and which seeks to fasten upon others the blame of 'the calamities of authors,' which are almost invariably the consequences of their own folly, or, at least, the result of their own choice of a profession. Mr. Forster has some remarks about the neglect of Gold-

smith, with what justice let the reader of Mr. Macaulay's sensible and not ungenerous account of his conduct judge:—

"Goldsmith has sometimes been represented as a man of genius, cruelly treated by the world, and doomed to struggle with difficulties, which at last broke his heart. But no representation can be more remote from the truth. He did, indeed, go through much sharp misery before he had done anything considerable in literature. But after his name had appeared on the title-page of the 'Traveller,' he had none but himself to blame for his distresses. His average income, during the last seven years of his life, certainly exceeded 400*l.* a-year, and 400*l.* a-year ranked, among the incomes of that day, at least as high as 800*l.* a-year would rank at present. A single man living in the Temple, with 400*l.* a-year, might then be called opulent. Not one in ten of the young gentlemen of good families who were studying the law there had so much. But all the wealth which Lord Clive had brought from Bengal, and Sir Lawrence Dundas from Germany, joined together, would not have sufficed for Goldsmith. He spent twice as much as he had. He wore fine clothes, gave dinners of several courses, paid court to venal beauties. He had also, it should be remembered, to the honour of his heart, though not of his head, a guinea, or five, or ten, according to the state of his purse, ready for any tale of distress, true or false. But it was not in dress or feasting, in promiscuous amours, or promiscuous charities, that his chief expense lay. He had been from boyhood a gambler, and at once the most sanguine and the most unskilful of gamblers. For a time he put off the day of inevitable ruin by temporary expedients. He obtained advances from booksellers, by promising to execute works which he never began. But at length this source of supply failed. He owed more than 2000*l.*; and he saw no hope of extrication from his embarrassments. His spirits and health gave way. He was attacked by a nervous fever, which he thought himself competent to treat. It would have been happy for him if his medical skill had been appreciated as justly by himself as by others. Notwithstanding the degree which he pretended to have received at Padua, he could procure no patients. 'I do not practise,' he once said: 'I make it a rule to prescribe only for my friends.' 'Pray, dear Doctor,' said Beaulieu, 'alter your rule; and prescribe only for your enemies.' Goldsmith now, in spite of this excellent advice, prescribed for himself. The remedy aggravated the malady. The sick man was induced to call in real physicians; and they at one time imagined that they had cured the disease. Still his weakness and restlessness continued. He could get no sleep. He could take no food. 'You are worse,' said one of his medical attendants, 'than you should be from the degree of fever which you have. Is your mind at ease?' 'No; it is not,' were the last recorded words of Oliver Goldsmith. He died on the 3rd of April, 1774, in his forty-sixth year. He was laid in the churchyard of the Temple; but the spot was not marked by any inscription, and is now forgotten. The coffin was followed by Burke and Reynolds. Both these great men were sincere mourners. Burke, when he heard of Goldsmith's death, had burst into a flood of tears. Reynolds had been so much moved by the news, that he had flung aside his brush and palette for the day."

Goldsmith has been fortunate in his biographers. Mr. Macaulay speaks with praise of the diligence of Prior, the pleasing style of Washington Irving, and the eminently interesting work of Forster, but we join in the regret that Johnson did not leave to posterity a memoir of his friend. 'A Life of Goldsmith' would have been an inestimable addition to the 'Lives of the Poets.' No man appreciated Goldsmith's writings more justly than Johnson; no man was better acquainted with Goldsmith's character and habits; and no man was more competent to

delineate, with truth and spirit, the peculiarities of a mind in which great powers were found in company with great weaknesses.

Russia: its Rise and Progress, Tragedies and Revolutions. By the Rev. Thomas Milner, M.A. Longman and Co.

THE chief facts of Russian history, from the earliest times to the death of the late Czar Nicholas, are presented in this volume. The best authorities appear to have been consulted in the compilation, and the information may therefore be relied on, but the book seems to have been hastily or carelessly written. Such a sentence as the following is scarcely creditable to the literary taste of a Master of Arts, far less worthy of the dignity of historical composition. Speaking of Nicholas, Mr. Milner says, "he died with the engines of war recoiling upon the hand that first put them into action, his schemes of ambition fully exposed, his fleet excluded from the waters of the Baltic, his ships popping one by one under the waters of the Euxine, and his vaunted soldiery beat from the field by the ragamuffin Turks whom he despised." But making allowance for occasional faults of style, the work deserves wide circulation, from the importance of the subject of which it treats. The rise and progress of the Russian power, its internal revolutions, its aggressions on foreign territories, its political schemes and military conquests, are presented in a concise and clear narrative. Some of the more remarkable episodes of the domestic history of the empire are given, one of which, 'the tragedy of the Princess Jarakonof,' has recently appeared in a periodical publication, 'The Leisure Hour.' The history of the commercial relations between Great Britain and Russia forms an interesting feature in the volume. To natives of this island settled in Russia is owing much of the enterprise and progress of the northern empire. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the Russian Company was established, and there has ever since been an important relation of commerce and trade between the two countries. In 1846, Dr. Hamel, of St. Petersburg, proposed that a festival should be celebrated in 1853, on the occasion of the tercentenary anniversary of the establishment of the national trade with England, and that a monument of British and Russian granite should be erected on the lofty edge of Nokujeff island, in honour of Sir Hugh Willoughby, who commanded the first British expedition, and perished in the adjoining harbour, as well as of Cabot, who instigated the enterprise. It is remarkable that the very year thus suggested for commemorating the commercial union of the two nations during three centuries should have been signalled by the rupture of political relations, followed by the deadly strife in which they are still engaged. Under the history of the reign of Peter the Great, Mr. Milner introduces just reflections on the policy of the Czars, as laid down in the celebrated document purporting to be Peter's will. Whatever may be the truth as to the authenticity of the document, it is a remarkable statement of the traditional policy of the empire, as to aggression on foreign countries. It is said to have been transmitted to Louis XV. in 1757, by the notorious Chevalier d'Eon de Beaumont, who went to St. Petersburg in the disguise of a woman, as a French spy, and was upon intimate terms with the Em-

press Elizabeth. It thus presents the true policy of the Russian rulers as cherished a century ago, and there is no proof that it does not actually contain the outline of the ambitious projects of the greatest of the Czars. At all events, the aggressive movements of Russia, in all parts of the world, have been entirely in accordance with the instructions laid down in this important document. The schemes of intrigue and policy there so ably described have received a temporary check; but it is well that they should be kept before the world, and after the warnings given by their exposure, it would be madness in the western powers of Europe to abandon their watchfulness, or to relax in their efforts to resist the progress of Russian aggression.

Intellect, the Emotions, and the Moral Nature.

By the Rev. William Lyall, Free College, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Constable and Co. It is gratifying to find that the study of philosophy is not neglected in our colonies. This volume appears to be the text-book of lectures, and the students of the Halifax Free College are certainly under good training. Professor Lyall's course of mental and ethical science is a most comprehensive and complete one, and he has himself been taught in the best school, that of Reid, Dugald Stewart, and Sir William Hamilton. The work commences with a defence of the study of metaphysics, in which the scope and objects of mental science are very ably and clearly expounded. Mr. Lyall combats the opinions of those who pronounce all such studies as vain, and who tolerate them only as exercising the intellect and quickening the faculties. The notion of the unfruitfulness of metaphysical science is also combated. "Such views," says Professor Lyall, "proceed upon the mistake that the mind cannot be a proper object of study; that it has no law by which it is regulated; no settled facts which may be made the subject of observation." It is shown that the laws of mind underlie all philosophy, and it is its formative processes that put even upon matter its laws. But, besides this, the phenomena of mind, whether in individuals, or in man viewed in his social relations, are subject to the ordinary rules of inductive research, and upon the generalizations of these observed phenomena many practical affairs of life are conducted. Mental science professes to investigate, and to record in a systematic manner, the observations which are used in an empirical way by the educationist, the critic, the politician, and all who deal with man's intelligent and moral nature. The satire directed against metaphysics is applicable, not to mental science conducted on the inductive method, but to the speculations for which the name of philosophy is too often exclusively arrogated. We do not undervalue the metaphysics of pure reason, as treated by Kant and his successors, and the philosophy of the absolute, as distinct from the phenomenal or conditional, must have due honour; but we maintain that the results of this philosophy are no other than are familiarly received by the universal consciousness and the common sense of mankind. For instance, after painful cogitations, the philosopher arrives at the conclusion that there is an *Ego* and a *non Ego*, and reasons himself into a belief in the existence of a thinking principle and an external world, with other consequences supposed to be the result of formal and connected argument. This is all

very well when scepticism or doubt has previously led the philosopher astray, but his reasoning brings him at last back to the very place where all men, except the speculative metaphysician, are found, receiving these truths as self-evident principles, requiring no proof save the testimony of consciousness and the common persuasion of mankind. A knowledge of the Idealism of Berkeley, or the Materialism of Hume, is not essential to the study of mental science; but in the history of metaphysics these speculations are important, as well as the struggles of philosophers, from Descartes to Fichte, to get what is called a 'Stand-point,' on which to build their speculative systems. It has been truly said that the chief work of philosophy is to remove the difficulties and doubts which philosophy had first raised. In metaphysics most of all is this true. There are, nevertheless, important results obtained even by these speculative inquiries. Beyond and above the Phenomenal, in mind as well as in matter, there is the discovery of the Unconditional or Absolute, to some of the manifestations of which, under the names of Cause, Space, Power, and so on, philosophy leads the mind. But while reason discovers the existence of something besides the phenomenal and conditioned in nature, it is unable to ascertain more about space, power, time, and other forms of the absolute, than what is observed in connexion with the phenomena of the mental and material world. Everywhere the mind in its researches is upon the verge of the unknown, the mysterious, the unconditioned, and absolute. This is the case in regard to the most familiar facts and common phenomena around us, as well as in regard to the most remote and sublime discoveries of the geologist or astronomer. In all nature that which is absolute and incapable of being grasped by human reason, is mixed up with the immediate objects of science and of philosophy. Reason performs the highest and best function, in bringing the mind into the attitude of wonder, of worship, and of faith; in showing to man the limits of his knowledge, and preparing the way for the humble reception of the truths revealed by the word of God. "An undevout astronomer is mad," it has been said, but the same charge may be made against the undevout observer in any department of physical or mental research. True philosophy is always allied to true religion. All this is well stated in Professor Lyall's introductory lectures. The work is throughout distinguished by its philosophical spirit, as well as by the fulness of its expository matter. In stating the facts and principles of man's intellectual, emotional, and moral nature, an instructive account is given of the history of mental philosophy, and the author's own arguments and illustrations display a thoughtful and accomplished mind.

Clara; or, Slave Life in Europe. With a Preface by Sir Archibald Alison, Bart. 3 vols. Bentley.

THIS novel is a free translation of a work which possesses unusual popularity in Germany—the 'Europäische Sklavenleben' of Haklander. In a brief recommendatory preface, Sir Archibald Alison introduces the book, and bears his testimony to the ability of the translator, and to the skill displayed by her in adapting the original to English readers. "While the authoress," he says,

"has preserved the spirit of the dialogue and the brilliancy of the descriptions in the original, her taste and refinement have softened down or excluded whatever in her translation might diminish the pleasure which the most fastidious must derive from its perusal." Of the work itself, and its author, Sir Archibald Alison has given the following account in the fifth volume of his new series of the 'History of Europe':—

"M. Haklander unites in himself several of the most striking qualities of our greatest contemporary novelists. In graphic description of character in all the grades of society, and occasional pathetic power, he recalls Dickens; in the evolving of the story, when to all appearance hopelessly involved, he resembles Bulwer. His most celebrated work, the 'Europäische Sklavenleben,' is intended to exhibit a picture of all the stages of society, from the cellars through the *entresol* and the saloon to the garret, in order to prove that all classes have their own fetters, that the conventional chains of civilised life are even more galling than the rude fetters of the African, and that many a white slave would have something to envy in the lot of Uncle Tom. It is to be feared there is too much truth in this view of the effects of civilisation; and in working it out, Haklander has evinced great dramatic power, and a thorough acquaintance with all the gradations of German society. His picture of the ballet-dancers and their fearful subjection to the caprices of the public; of the ardent and impassioned baron; of the restraints, dullness, and etiquette of the grand ducal courts, and of the licentious life of the robbers, cannot be exceeded in fidelity and force of drawing. The reputation and success of this work on the Continent has been unprecedented, and rivals that of Bulwer, Dickens, or Disraeli in this country, or Cooper in America."

We are not disposed here to dispute this estimate of M. Haklander's powers as a writer of fiction, though it is certainly somewhat exaggerated. To our taste the work praised so highly is a little tedious, from the diffuseness of its style and the elaborate minuteness of its details. Nevertheless its interest is far superior to that of ordinary English tales, both from the comparative novelty of the scenes and characters, and the clearness and vivacity with which they are described. Considered as a literary work, and as a representation of modern life and manners on the Continent, it deserves the high place it has attained; but we must protest against the general spirit of the story, and the special moral which is indicated both in its title, and in the recommendatory notice of Sir Archibald Alison. The supporters of slavery in the United States and elsewhere, keenly feeling the expression of public opinion in Western Europe, have of late sought to justify themselves by setting off the social evils of the old world against those of their "peculiar institution." Viewing man as a mere animal, with wants to be supplied, and even pleasures to be gratified, much may certainly be said in favour of the condition of the negro slaves as contrasted with the children of toil in free countries. But the same might be said in regard to the dumb animals, the horses and dogs of many a rich man faring better and being better provided for than the poor of the neighbourhood. To cite the unavoidable social evils of an old and densely peopled country, and still more the self-imposed bonds of artificial life, as an extenuation of the crimes of slavery, is unworthy of any author belonging to a land of freedom. We are glad that this book is not the production of English literature.

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PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Memoirs of Mrs. Fitzherbert: with an Account of her Marriage in 1801 to 1847, comprising Reminiscences of Social and Political Life in London and Paris during that period. Vol. I. and II. Longman and Co.

A Portion of the Journal kept by Thomas Raikes, Esq., from 1801 to 1847, comprising Reminiscences of Social and Political Life in London and Paris during that period. Vol. I. and II. Longman and Co.

Knights and their Days. By Dr. Doran. Bentley.

Clara; or, Slave Life in Europe. With a Preface by Sir Archibald Alison, Bart. 3 vols. Bentley.

History of the English Revolution of 1640; from the Accession of Charles I. to his Death. By F. Guizot. Translated by William Hazlitt, Esq. H. G. Bohn.

The Geography of Strabo. Literally Translated, with Notes, by H. C. Hamilton, Esq., and W. Falconer, M.A. Vol. II. H. G. Bohn.

The Modern Scottish Minstrel: or, The Songs of Scotland of the past Half-century, with Memoirs of the Poets, and Sketches and Specimens in English Verse of the most celebrated Modern Gaelic Bards. By Charles Rogers, LL.D., F.S.A. Scot. Vol. II. A. and C. Black.

Miscellanea Graphica; a Collection of Ancient, Mediæval, and Renaissance Remains, in the possession of the Lord Londesborough. Illustrated by W. Fairholt, F.S.A. Nos. III.—VIII. Chapman and Hall.

A Manual of Zoology. By M. Milne Edwards. Translated by R. Knox, M.D., F.R.S.E. With 500 Wood Engravings. Kershaw.

Gleanings after 'Grand Tour-ists.' Bosworth and Harrison. *Guilielmi Shaksperii Julius Cæsar.* Latine reddidit Henricus Denison, Coll. om. an. apud Oxon. olim Socius, J. H. and J. Parker.

Handbook of American Literature, Historical, Biographical, and Critical. W. and R. Chambers.

The Two Homes. A Tale. By the author of Amy Grant, J. H. and J. Parker.

The Art of Ornamental Hair Work. By F.L.S. Bosworth and Harrison.

Plain Sermons on the 'Book of Common Prayer.' By a Writer in the 'Tracts for the Christian Seasons.' J. H. and J. Parker.

The Scottish Psalmody and Book of Sacred Harmonies. Johnstone and Hunter.

Our Church Music. A Book for Pastors and People. By R. S. Willis. London: Trübner and Co. New York: Dana and Co.

Albion: a Pilgrimage. A Poem. Canto the First. By Henry Brown. Charles Fox.

Far and Near; or, Translations and Originals. By Eta Mawr. Saunders and Otley.

Poems. By T. W. Parsons. London: Trübner and Co. Boston: Ticknor and Fields.

The German Echo; a Faithful Mirror of German Every-day Conversation. By Ludwig Wolfram. With a Vocabulary by Harry Skelton. London: Trübner and Co. Leipzig: Brockhaus.

The 'Memoirs of Mrs. Fitzherbert' is the most interesting book of the week, though scarcely possessing the historical importance that has been ascribed to it. Public opinion is now very well settled as to the whole affair of her marriage with the Prince of Wales, nor will the facts and documents adduced by Mr. Langdale, on behalf of his uncle, Lord Stourton, materially affect the general judgment, as expressed by Lord Brougham and other writers on these times. As the book will be fully noticed next week, we merely state now that Mr. Langdale desires the work to be regarded as a defence of the honour and virtue of Mrs. Fitzherbert, and of the religion which sanctioned her union with the Prince of Wales—"to rescue," he says, "both a Catholic lady and the Catholic Church from the opprobrium which would attach to them, if the aspersions contained in the 'Memoirs of the Whig Party,' by the late Lord Holland, and edited by his son, were founded on facts." As against the Prince of Wales, the expurgation of Mrs. Fitzherbert is complete, and the eulogy of her most just.

Of the 'Journal of Mr. Raikes,' containing reminiscences of social and political life in London and Paris, from 1832 to 1847, two volumes are published. The political recollections are of less interest than the reminiscences and anecdotes of the public and distinguished persons with whom the writer associated.

Dr. Doran's 'Knights and their Days' is a light and agreeable book, abounding in the historical anecdotes and literary gossip which this author knows well how to adapt for popular reading.

The 'Story of Clara; or, Slave Life in Europe,' will be attractive, from the comparative novelty to English readers of many of the scenes and characters, and the clearness and vivacity with which they are described. To the title of the book, and the use that will probably be made of it, by the

defenders of slavery elsewhere and of other kinds, we have called attention in reviewing this English version of the 'Europäische Sklavenleben' of Haklander, the popular German writer of fiction. Sir Archibald Alison introduces the work of Haklander and the translation in a brief and highly commendatory preface.

Guizot's 'History of the English Revolution of 1640' is a work of standard value, both for its historical facts and its philosophical spirit. It is now thirty years since the book first appeared, and it still retains its place as an important contribution to political literature. On some points M. Guizot may have since modified his views; at least, the researches and discoveries of those who have written in intervening years ought to have influenced him, but the general soundness of his work is recognised by English constitutionalists. The present edition will bring the work within the reach of a wider circle of readers.

The second volume of 'The Modern Scottish Minstrel,' edited by Dr. Charles Rogers, contains specimens of the works of Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, of Robert Tannahill, Dr. John Leyden, Robert Allan, Sir Alexander Boswell, Thomas Campbell, Dr. Thomas Brown, and about twenty other bards of recent times. Biographical memoirs are prefixed to the selections. Some specimens of Gaelic minstrelsy are given, and an introductory essay on the poetry of the Highlanders, by the translator of the specimens in that part of the volume.

The 'Manual of Zoology,' by M. Milne Edwards, has obtained wide popularity on the Continent. It is one of three manuals which, taken together, form the elementary course of natural history prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction of France. In the compilation of various zoological works of late years in England, unauthorized and often unacknowledged use has been made of the labours of M. Milne Edwards, who now sanctions and approves the translation by Dr. Knox, which is made from the latest French edition. Some condensation must have been made by the translator, but he states that it is only in the language, not in the matter of the original. The English manual is very neatly got up as to typography and other externals, and there are five hundred woodcuts, very superior to what usually form the illustrations of such works.

The author of the volume of 'Gleanings after Grand Tour-ists,' shows a wise discretion as well as a pleasing modesty in choosing such a title for his book. Certainly, on the beaten path of continental travellers there is little to be now picked up; but the remarks of a well-informed and observant tourist will always be read with interest.

The Latin prose translation of Shakspeare's *Julius Cæsar* was commenced, Mr. Denison tells us, for amusement, such being his taste, and is now published with the object of proving useful for educational purposes. It may certainly afford help to private tutors in setting or in examining exercises in Latin composition.

A very appropriate and acceptable supplement to Chambers' Handbooks of the Modern Literature of Europe is a volume giving a sketch of the chief writers and books that have appeared in the United States. From the days of Cotton Mather and Roger Williams, Jonathan Edwards and Benjamin Franklin, down to those of Irving, Bancroft, Ticknor, and Prescott, the chief American authors are here described, and specimens of their writings given. The poets and authors in light literature have also a due place and space in the volume.

The tale of 'The Two Homes' is intended for young people of the poorer classes, and to convey some of the lessons that a clergyman would like to impress upon their minds.

The author of 'Albion,' in metrical stanzas, discusses, with much earnestness of feeling and considerable force of diction, many of the social circumstances and prevailing practices of our time of busy commerce and trade.

The volumes of poetry by Eta Mawr and by T. W. Parsons we may soon have occasion to notice, with other poetical publications. In the former

volume the best pieces are translations from modern German poetry. In the latter, by an American author, are some pleasing memorials of scenes and incidents of European travel.

'The German Echo' is a class-book for the study of phraseology, the title of which is suggested by the great success of the French conversational manual, entitled 'L'Echo de Paris,' the principle being, not to group phrases and dialogues under distinct headings, but to vary the course of the dialogue as it might be supposed to run in real life.

New Editions.

History of the Anglo-Saxons: from the Earliest Period to the Norman Conquest. By Thomas Miller. Third Edition. H. G. Bohn.

The Monk. By Mrs. Sherwood. A new and improved Edition. Simpkin and Co.

Holiday House. A Book for the Young. By Catherine Sinclair. Simpkin and Co.

Freton Tower. A Tale of the Times of Cardinal Wolsey. By the Rev. E. Cobbold, A.M. Simpkin and Co.

Epidemics, considered with Relation to their Common Nature and to Climate and Civilization. In Two Lectures, delivered at the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh. By Southwood Smith, M.D. Edmonston and Douglas.

Les Jeunes Narrateurs; ou, Petites Contes Moraux. Par Marin de la Voie. Second Edition. Grant and Griffith.

Of Miller's excellent summary of Anglo-Saxon History, compiled from 'Sharon Turner' and other larger works, the third edition in Bohn's Illustrated Library is embellished with engravings representing some of the most famous events of that epoch. Had the illustrations partly consisted of copies of coins and other archaeological remains, instead of fancy pictures of Canute and his courtiers, or the conversion of Ethelbert, this edition of the book would have been worthier of commendation.

Miscellaneous, Pamphlets, &c.

The Rights of 'Indigenes,' in respect to College Foundations. A Letter addressed (by permission) to the Right Hon. Sir J. Pakington, Bart., M.P. By the Rev. Dr. Edmund Percy Chase, Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. J. H. and J. Parker.

A Catalogue of Books published in the United Kingdom during the year 1855, with a Reference Index to the Titles upon a New Principle. (Second Year.) Sampson Low, Son, and Co.

The British Educator. A Monthly Magazine of Literature, Philosophy, Science, and Art. No. I. Glasgow: T. Murray and Son.

Throat Ailments. By James Yearsley. Sixth Edition. Churchill.

THE framing of the new statutes under the sanction of the University Commissioners, has given rise to no little controversy and some discontent at Oxford. Mr. Chase raises in his letter to Sir John Pakington a very important question, which has already been brought before the notice of the House of Commons. His own proposals as to the admission to the foundations are not very clearly stated, but he seems to wish fuller discretionary power to be left, instead of the adoption of fixed rules, such as those suggested or allowed by the Commissioners. For instance, it is suggested that no one having an income of 300*l.* a year be admissible to a fellowship. Mr. Chase observes that the man with 300*l.* a year may have claims upon him, such as the support of parents or relatives, which make him really a poorer man than one with only half the income. Without going the length of pleading for indigence as a sufficient claim to consideration, pecuniary circumstances certainly largely entered into the benevolent views of the donors and founders; and Parliament ought not, without good reason, to allow their wishes to be superseded, as Mr. Chase thinks they threaten to be, by some of the recently promulgated College Statutes.

The catalogue of books for 1855 includes also new editions, reprints, pamphlets, and miscellanies, with the titles, prices, sizes, dates of publication, and publishers' names; and references to the full title of every book, as given in the 'Publishers' Circular,' published fortnightly by Messrs. Low, Son, and Co. From the excellent arrangement of the matter, the completeness of the index, and the clearness of the typography, the Book Catalogue is very convenient for purposes of reference, in regard to works published during the year.

The 'British Educator' is not intended as a

class periodical, nor for treating of the technical details of teaching, but is ambitious of elevating the profession of the educator, and of advancing the dignity and usefulness of his art. We can but wish success to a journal with such aims, though we fear its sphere of influence will be limited.

Foreign Summary.

AMONGST the more important works published in France during the last fortnight, we notice the following:—The first volume of a *'Histoire Naturelle des Mollusques terrestres et fluviatiles de France,'* by M. Moquin-Tandon, the eminent naturalist. This work, which it has taken nearly eleven years to prepare, and which has been presented to, and accepted by, the Academy of Sciences, treats of the anatomy and physiology of Mollusca, gives the results of numerous dissections and observations of them, some extremely curious, and all valuable, and is ornamented with not fewer than twenty-seven designs.—M. de Sauley, the learned archaeologist, has reprinted from the *'Annales de Philosophie Chrétienne,'* a paper, under the title *'Certitude Historique,'* written to prove the concordance of the monumental chronology of Egypt with the dates calculated astronomically.—M. F. Merilhous has favoured the public with an interesting notice on Cyrano de Bergerac—one of the old French writers, who is not so widely known as he ought to be, but who had the honour to be plagiarised by Molière in his *'Fourberies de Scapin,'* Fontenelle in his *'Mondes,'* Voltaire in his *'Micromégas,'* and Swift in his *'Gulliver's Travels.'*—A volume of correspondence, giving an account of two journeys of Elizabeth of Austria, wife of Charles IX. of France, in the sixteenth century, is curious; its title is *'Deux Voyages d'Elisabeth d'Autriche.'* The original correspondence is in the archives of the department of the Bas-Rhin.—M. Lenormant, of the Institute, has reprinted, but for private circulation only, some of his valuable papers on the numismatic remains of the Merovingian period, which originally appeared in the *'Revue Numismatique.'*—Under the title of *'Lettres écrites d'Orient,'* we have an account by M. Frossard, a protestant clergyman sent out on a mission to the French army in the East, of what he saw and thinks. There is much in it that will be read with interest, even by those who have had enough of Crimean experiences and travels, and especially by those who take an interest in French protestantism. One little fact may be quoted from it, because we do not remember to have seen it before. It is that the Turks, who it is known call the English *Johnny*, and consider the use of the word interrogatively, *'Johnny?'* as equivalent to *'Are you an Englishman?'* style the French by the droll name of *Didon*, because it is the custom of the French soldiers, as it is of the lower classes in France generally, to be constantly crying after one another, *'Eh! dis donc!'* and when *bono Turco* wants to be particularly polite to a Gallic ally, he calls him gravely *'M. Didon.'* The French soldiers, on the other hand, it appears, call the Turks *Banabas*, because they say constantly to each other *Banaba*, which signifies *'Look at me!'* or *'Pay attention.'* As the Danubian provinces are just now exciting a good deal of notice in Europe, M. Bolliac, formerly *vornic*, or mayor of Bucharest, has very wisely commenced, under the title *'Mémoires,'* the publication in parts of a history and topography of them. A *'Note sur le Progrès de la Géologie en Espagne pendant 1854,'* by M. de Verneuil, may interest geologists. An account of the *'Réforme et les Guerres de Religion en Dauphiné de 1560 à 1598,'* by M. J. D. Long, a correspondent of the Ministry of Public Instruction, is a valuable addition to the history of a stormy period, which ended by the Edict of Nantes and the breaking up of the Protestant community in France.

The peace negotiations, and the terms on which they should be brought to a close, have given rise to several pamphlets and works of greater pretension; but the only one that excites much attention is by Count A. de Gasparin, and is entitled *'Après*

la Paix.' M. de Gasparin is well known in the political world as a distinguished member of King Louis Philippe's Chambers, in the literary and scientific worlds by several valuable publications, and in the religious world as a staunch Protestant. His pamphlet contains much that will interest English politicians.

In the shape of new translations into French, during the last fortnight, we find little to notice. We perceive, however, that the *'Tales'* of Andersen, the Danish writer, have for the first time obtained the honour of translation.

THE TEMPLE OF SERAPIS.

AN unusually crowded audience was attracted, on Friday evening of last week, to the Royal Institution, to hear a lecture from Sir Charles Lyell, on certain geological phenomena connected with the Temple of Serapis, near Naples. Among many instructive and beautiful diagrams exhibited on this occasion, was one of the Bay of Baïe, (see illustration, from a woodcut after Hamilton's *'Phlegrean Fields,'* given in the ninth edition of the lecturer's *'Principles of Geology,'*) and another, of the head of a statue (see also illustration), found in the vicinity of the Temple, and supposed to represent the presiding deity.

The Temple of Serapis, near Naples, is perhaps of all the structures raised by the hands of man the one which affords most instruction to a geologist. It has not only undergone a wonderful succession of changes in past time, but is still undergoing changes of condition, so that it is ever a matter of fresh interest to learn what may now be the state of the temple, and to speculate on what next may happen to it. This edifice was exhumed in 1750, from a mixed deposit, extending for miles along the eastern shores of the Bay of Baïe, and consisting partly of strata containing marine shells, with fragments of bricks and sculpture, and partly of volcanic matter of subaerial origin. Various theories were proposed in the last century to explain the lithodromous perforations and attached serpulæ observed on the middle zone of the three erect marble columns now standing, some writers, and the celebrated Goethe among the rest, suggesting that a lagoon had once existed in the atrium, filled during a temporary incursion of the sea with salt water, and that marine mollusca and annelids flourished for years in this lagoon, at a height of twelve feet or more above the sea-level. This hypothesis was advanced at a time when almost any amount of fluctuation in the level of the sea was thought more probable than the slightest alteration in the level of the solid land. In 1807, the architect Niccolini observed that the pavement of the temple was dry, or never covered with seawater, except when a violent south wind was blowing; whereas, on revisiting the temple fifteen years later, he found the pavement covered by salt water twice every day at high tide. This induced him to make a series of measurements from year to year, first from 1822 to 1838, and afterwards from 1838 to 1845, from which he inferred that the sea was gaining annually upon the floor of the temple at the rate of about one-third of an inch during the first period, and about three-fourths of an inch during the second. Mr. Smith, of Jordanhill, when visiting the temple in 1819, had remarked that the pavement was then dry, but that certain channels cut in it for draining off the waters of a hot spring were filled with sea-water. On his return, in 1845, he found the high-water mark to be twenty-eight inches above the pavement, which, allowing a slight deduction on account of the tide, exhibited an average rise of about an inch annually. As these measurements are in accordance with others, made by Mr. Babbage, in 1828, and by Professor James Forbes, in 1826 and 1843, Mr. Smith attributed the difference between his average and that obtained by Niccolini, especially in the first set of measurements by the latter observer, to the rejection by the Italian architect of all the highest water marks of each year, causing his mean to be below the true mean level of the sea. In 1852, Signor Arcangelo Scacchi, at the request of

Sir Charles Lyell, visited the temple, and compared the depth of water on the pavement with its level as previously ascertained by him in 1839, and found, after making allowance for the tide at the two periods, that the water had gained only four inches and a half in thirteen years, and was not so deep as when measured by M.M. Niccolini and Smith in 1845, from which he inferred that after 1845 the downward movement of the land had ceased, and before 1852 had been converted into an upward movement. Since that period, no exact account of the level of the water seems to have been published.

Sir Charles Lyell then called attention to the head of a statue lent to him for exhibition, by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, which that gentleman had purchased from a peasant at Puzzuoli, in the neighbourhood of the temple. This head bears all the distinctive marks of the Jupiter Serapis of the Vatican, and, among others, a flat space is seen on the crown, doubtless intended to receive the ornament called the modius, or bushel, an emblem of fertility, which adorns the ancient representations of this deity. One side of the head is uninjured, as if it had lain in mud or sand, while the other has "suffered a sea-change," having been drilled by small annelids, and covered with adhering serpulæ, as if submerged for years in salt water, like the three marble columns before mentioned.

The speaker then alluded to an ancient mosaic pavement, found at the time of his examination of the temple in 1828, five feet below the present floor, implying the existence of an older building before the second temple was erected. The latter is ascertained, by inscriptions found in the interior, to have been built at the close of the second and beginning of the third centuries of the Christian era.

A brief chronological sketch was then given of the series of natural and historical events connected with the temple and the surrounding region, comprising a notice of the volcanic eruptions of Iechia, Monte Nuovo, and Vesuvius, the date of the first and second temples, and their original height above the sea, the periods of the submergence and emergence of the second temple, the nature of the submarine and supramarine formations in which it was buried in 1750, and lastly a bird's-eye view of this region, published at Rome in 1652, and cited by Mr. Smith, in which the three columns are represented as standing in a garden, at a considerable distance from the sea, and between them and the sea two churches, which last, together with the intervening tract of ground, have since disappeared.

The history of the sinking and burying of the temple in the dark ages, respecting which no human records are extant, has been deduced from minute investigations made by Mr. Babbage and Sir Edmund Head in 1828, relating to certain deposits formed round the columns below the zone of lithodromous perforations. The unequal amount of movement in the land and bed of the sea, and its different directions in adjoining areas in and around the bay of Baïe, was then pointed out, and the fact that the temples of Neptune and the Nymphs are now under water, as well as some Roman roads, while no evidence of any corresponding subsidence or oscillations of level are discoverable on the site of the city of Naples, which is only four miles distant in a straight line.

Analogous examples of upward and downward movements in other parts of the Mediterranean were cited, such as the sarcophagus of Telmessos in Lycia, described by Sir Charles Fellows, and the changes in Candia, recently established by Captain Spratt of the Royal Navy, who has proved that the eastern end of that island has been uplifted seventeen feet above its ancient level, and another part of the southern coast more than twenty-seven feet, so that the docks of ancient Grecian ports are upraised, as well as limestone rocks drilled by lithodomi. At the same time the eastern portion of Candia (an island about 200 miles long) has sunk many feet, so that the ruins of Greek towns are seen under water.

Looking beyond the limits of the Mediterranean, the Hindoo temples of Avantipura, in Can-

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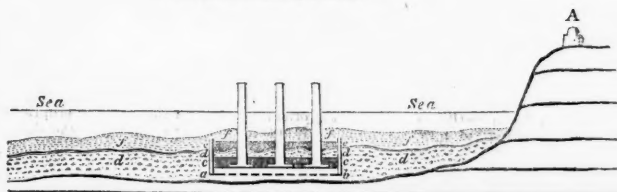
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Head of a Statue, from Puzzuoli, drilled by marine animals.
(In the possession of W. R. Hamilton, Esq.)
a Flat space, for modius, or bushel.



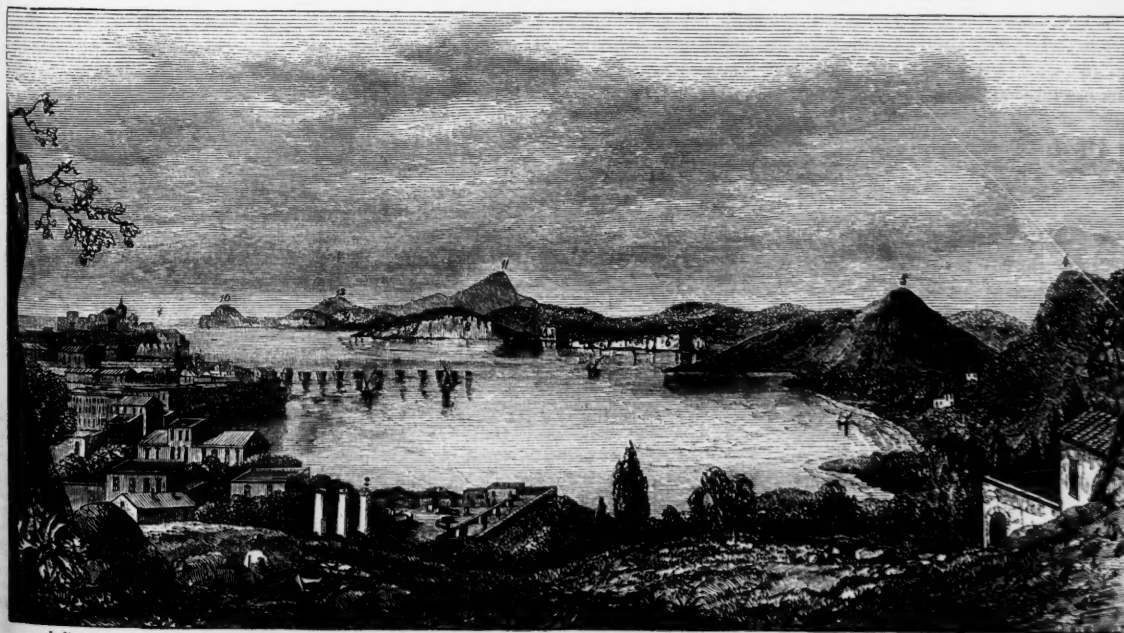
Head of Jupiter Serapis, from the Vatican,
(With modius.)



Temple of Serapis at its period of greatest depression, between A.D. 1000 and A.D. 1300.
a, b, Ancient mosaic pavement. c, c, Dark marine incrustation. d, d, First filling up, shower of ashes.
e, e, Freshwater calcareous deposit. f, f, Second filling up. A, Stadium.



a, Remains of Cicero's villa, N. side of Puzzuoli.
b, Ancient cliff, now inland.
c, Terrace (called La Stazza) composed of recent submarine deposits.
d, Temple of Serapis in 1845, 2 ft. 4 in. below sea-level.



1. Puzzuoli.
2. Temple of Serapis.
3. Caligula's Bridge.
4. Monte Baiano.
5. Monte Nuovo.
6. Baths of Nero.
7. Baiae.
8. Castle of Baiae.
9. Bauli.
10. Cape Misenum.
11. Mount Epomeo in Ischia.
12. South part of Ischia.

TEMPLE OF SERAPIS — BAY OF BAIÆ.

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mere, buried in lacustrine silt ('Principles of Geology,' ninth edition, p. 762), were described, the gradual subsidence of part of Greenland and the elevation of a large part of Sweden, century after century, were instanced, and, lastly, the latest event of the kind, yielding to no other in geological importance, the earthquake of New Zealand, of January, 1855 (published in the Rev. R. Taylor's 'New Zealand and its Inhabitants,' p. 472), which extended over an area three times as large as the British Isles. During this convulsion (as we learn from a report of an officer of the Royal Engineers, Mr. Roberts) a tract of land, comprising 4600 square miles, or nearly equal to Yorkshire in dimensions, was upraised from one to nine feet, and a range of hills was uplifted vertically, while the plain to the east of it remained unmoved, so that a precipice, nine feet in perpendicular height, is said to have been traced for ninety miles inland from north to south bordering the plain. In consequence of a rise of five feet of the land on the north side of Cook's Straits, near Wellington and Port Nicholson, the tide had been almost excluded from the river Hutt; while, on the south side of the same straits, in the middle island, where the ground has sunk about five feet, the tide now flows eight miles further up the river Wairau than before the earthquake.

Sir Charles then alluded to his discovery of marine shells in volcanic tuff, at the height of nearly 2000 feet, in the island of Ischia, and to the exact agreement of these, as well as of other fossil shells since collected by Mr. Philippi, with species now inhabiting the Mediterranean. If the antiquity of such elevated deposits, when contrasted with those formed during the last 2000 years in the neighbourhood of the Temple of Serapis, be as great as the relative amount of movement in the two cases, or as 2000 is to 30 feet, it would show how slowly the testaceous fauna of the Mediterranean undergoes alteration, and that naturalists ought not, therefore, to expect to detect any sensible variation in the marine fauna of our seas, in the course of a few centuries, or even several thousand years.

In conclusion, the probable causes of the permanent upheaval and subsidence of land were considered—the expansion of solid rocks by heat, and their contraction when the temperature has been lowered, the shrinkage of clay when baked, the excess in the volume of melted stone over the same materials when crystallized or in a state of consolidation; and lastly, the subterranean injection of horizontal dikes of lava, such as may have been injected beneath the surface, when melted matter rose to the crater of Monte Nuovo, in 1538. A large coloured section of a cliff, 1000 feet high, at Cape Giram, in Madeira, was referred to, as illustrating the intrusion both of oblique and horizontal dikes between layers of volcanic materials, previously accumulated above the level of the sea, and after Madeira had been already clothed with a vegetation very similar to that with which it is now covered. The intercalation of such horizontal sheets of lava between alternating beds of older lava and tuff would uplift the incumbent rocks, and form a permanent support to them, but when the fused mass cools and consolidates a partial contraction and failure of support would ensue.

THE ROYAL LITERARY FUND.

The annual general meeting of the Royal Literary Fund, held on Wednesday last, was attended by a numerous body of members, drawn together by an intimation that the following resolution was to be proposed:—

"Resolved—That whereas during the eleven years from 1844 to 1854, both inclusive, the cost of assisting 477 applicants to the Literary Fund amounted to 5601*l*. 13*s*. 7*d*. (exclusive of collector's poundage, advertisements, and expenses attending the Anniversary Dinner); and whereas the cost of assisting 624 applicants to the Artists' General Benevolent Fund within the same eleven years amounted to 904*l*. 4*s*. 10*d*. (also exclusive of collector's poundage, advertisements, and expenses attending the Anniversary Dinner); this meeting is of opinion that the expenses of managing the Literary Fund are unreasonable, and that a great change must be made in the administration of its affairs."

The circular announcing the intention to move this resolution was signed by Mr. Dickens, Mr. John Forster, and ten other gentlemen of less literary celebrity. This document had an effect very different from what it was intended to produce, for the resolution was so illogical as a sequence to the premises, that the first impression on reading it was, that the men who drew it up were not men remarkable for any practical capacity, and that the affairs of the Institution were not likely to be improved by their direction. This impression was confirmed to a painful extent by the speeches made in support of the resolution, by Mr. Dilke, Mr. Dickens, and Mr. Forster, who certainly did their cause more harm than any adversary could have done. The movement, however, has had the good effect of eliciting a full statement of the position and operations of the Fund from the Committee, through the mouth of Mr. Robert Bell, who, in a speech alike conspicuous for clearness of exposition and moderation of tone, brought fully before the meeting the points at issue between the Committee and their assailants. These are substantially two—the rent of the house occupied by the Fund, and the Secretary's salary, both of which are impugned as excessive.

If there be any other charge, the meeting failed to gather it from the speeches of Mr. Dilke and his friends. On the first point, all experience is directly in favour of the expenditure, even if the question were an open one, which it clearly is not, seeing that the Fund hold a sum of upwards of 6000*l*., specially subscribed for the purpose of providing it with a house, and have no right to this sum, except upon the terms of so applying it. Without a permanent habitation, occupied by a representative of the Society, accessible at all times and seasons, the business of the concern could not be carried on, and those for whose relief the Institution exists, would be placed in difficulties of a mean and degrading kind, at a time when they ought least to have their calamities aggravated. For them the existence of the house is, perhaps, even more important than to the administrators of the Fund. But is it to be expected that gentlemen should devote themselves to the business concerns of such an Institution, unless provided with rooms where they can meet in convenience and comfort as often as they are required? What, too, would become of the records of a Society, over whose operations the veil of secrecy ought to be studiously drawn, if they are to be transferred from place to place, to suit the nomadic propensities of a cheap Secretary, or of a committee meeting intermittently, as happened in the infancy of the Society, at the favourite tavern of its leading gastronome? Mr. Dilke tried to discredit the present working of the Committee, by referring to the promulgation, by a member of Committee twenty years ago, of the names of the persons relieved by the Fund. Deprive it of a permanent and a "respectable" home,—we say respectable, despite the sneers of Mr. Dickens—and the dependents upon the Society's bounty will soon be as publicly known as any other fact or fiction of his own 'Household Words.' Again, as to the Secretary's salary, it is quite clear, from the improvement of the Society's finances since Mr. Blewitt's appointment, that he is well worth the money. 200*l*. a-year has been fairly and gradually earned by the services of an able and energetic and amiable man. Let the office be transferred to a stranger on lower terms, and it is as certain as anything in human affairs can be, that a decline in the income and the efficient administration of the Society must ensue. That these were the general feelings of the meeting, the result of the vote—fifty-one in favour of an amendment, moved by Mr. Murray, affirming the propriety of both items of expenditure, to thirty against it—very conclusively showed. The majority, we have occasion to know, was considerably augmented by the speeches of Mr. Dickens and Mr. Forster. Both forgot, to a degree painful to witness, the character of the audience they were addressing. The rapid jaunty facetiousness, which is quite in place in the pages of 'Household Words,' is very

much out of place in addressing an assemblage of educated gentlemen met to deliberate on a serious matter of business. But if Mr. Dickens showed less than his wonted skill in ingratiating himself with his audience, Mr. Forster showed more than his habitual blustering vehemence in the violent platitudes with which he stormed their ears. From the hectoring fierceness of his manner, and the noise of his denunciations, it seemed as though he thought the meeting were to be bellowed into submission to his dictation. His menace of continued assault, until he carried his point, was simply ridiculous. *Delenda est Carthago* is not alarming in every mouth, and we believe that very few indeed left the room without feeling that no greater calamity could befall the Fund, than that its management should pass under the control of men so deficient in courtesy, temper, and judgment. If Mr. Forster and his friends are dissatisfied, they have their own Guild of Literature and Art to fall back upon. Let them prove their administrative skill there, and give, if they can, a practical contrast of efficiency to what they consider "the effete but eminently respectable" old gentlemen of the Literary Fund.

THE SIMONIDES FORGERIES.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

Department of MSS., British Museum
12th March, 1856.

SIR—In the remarks on the forgeries of Simonides, which appeared in your paper of the 8th inst., it was suggested that some "elucidation" would be desirable, in reference to certain assertions made in the foreign journals, concerning the purchase of manuscripts from this person by public institutions in England. As Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum, I am quite willing to give every information on the subject, as far as I am concerned, but, *in limine*, must distinctly deny that any forged manuscripts or scrolls were acquired for the Museum. In February, 1853, Simonides was introduced to me by the late Mr. William Burckhardt Barker, and produced several manuscripts, chiefly written on narrow thin vellum scrolls, in very minute characters, among which were—Hesiod, portions of Homer, a treatise of Aristeas, &c. The whole of these I at once rejected, as (in my judgment) modern fabrications, and then, having showed Simonides a Greek Palæter in quarto, requested him to bring me any manuscripts he might possess of a similar character. To this he assented, and I subsequently bought of him, for the sum of 35*l*., the following volumes, or portions of volumes, all on vellum:—the Four Gospels (imperfect), 13th century; the Gospel of John, 13th century; Epistles of Paul, and parts of the Canonical Epistles, 13th century; Commentary of Theophylact on the Gospels, 14th century; Homily of Johannes Damascenus, and the Chronographia of Nicephorus, 11th century; a portion of a Geographical Treatise, 15th century; and four leaves of a Lectionary, and of the First Epistle of James. These manuscripts are numbered Additional, 19,386 to 19,392, and I invite all those who are versed in Greek palæography to examine them, as their authenticity, I am satisfied, will defy criticism.

I cannot conclude without observing, that the reports circulated as to my having been deceived by Simonides, are not creditable to the inventors. Perhaps before long we shall have the 'Confessions' of this clever Greek, and then we shall know who were his dupes and who were not.—I remain, yours, &c.

F. MADDEN.

MR. RUSKIN'S GRIFFINS.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

I HAVE been both pleased and grieved by the perusal of Mr. Ruskin's criticism on the pair of griffins illustrated in the first number of your New Series. Pleased by the careful manner in which the criticism is carried on throughout, and which affords an excellent instance of the manner in which works of art

ought to be studied; and grieved at seeing such a beautiful superstructure destitute of a solid foundation, agreeing with most of the minor details alluded to by Mr. Ruskin, I must object to his observations on the general character of the head of the two animals. The Roman beast is certainly fully compensated for its want of teeth by the well-developed beak of the eagle, whilst the head of the mediæval creature is quite a caricature, having a nose more like that of a tapir than the beak of a raptorial bird. The addition of erect ears, also, in the Roman animal, is not a valid objection to its fleetness; who, for instance, ever heard the ears of a horse asserted as an obstacle to its speed? Bay Childers ran a mile in a minute, and I never heard that his ears had been cropped off.

But in his endeavours to prove that the mediæval artist was more deep-minded and truth-loving than the classical sculptor, Mr. Ruskin has overlooked the different objects which these two artists had in view, and the different treatment which each of their objects required. The former required a mere ornament, and the natural object which he selected was necessarily idealized in the true spirit of ornamental design; but the mediæval sculptor had a symbolical object in view. His animal, compounded of two of the evangelical symbols, was placed as a guard at the entrance of his church, and it was necessary for him to represent his griffin, as Mr. Ruskin miscalls it, as true to nature as possible.

It is this inconsequential mode of thought which is the great fault of much of Mr. Ruskin's productions. Facile and brilliant as a writer, his views bear a more complete resemblance to those of the author of 'Vestiges of Creation,' in their want of solid foundation, than is to be met with in any contemporary writer on art-subjects. W.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

THE number of candidates this year for election into the Royal Society is greater than on any previous year, forty gentlemen having come forward. Of these, fifteen will be proposed by the Council to the Society for election in June next.

We understand that Government has offered the University of London the use of the east wing of Burlington House, and that, in all probability, the main portion of the building will be set apart for the requirements of the Royal Society.

At a meeting of the theatrical profession on the stage of the Adelphi Theatre on Thursday, to consider the necessity of presenting a memorial to the Charity Commissioners praying for a revision of the disposal of the funds of Dulwich College, Mr. Dickens, who made a more worthy appearance than on the previous day at the meeting of the Literary Fund, pleaded with striking eloquence and earnestness for the 'poor players,' and was ably supported by Mr. Webster, Mr. Keeley, Mr. Phelps, Mr. T. P. Cooke, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Albert Smith, and others.

It may be remembered that in 1854 we announced the discovery, at Guatemala, of a Spanish manuscript, containing a complete history of the first Indian population of that part of the continent of America, and an account of their religion, laws, and manners. In a recent sitting of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Vienna, Dr. Scherzer read a paper on this manuscript. The author of the manuscript is, it appears, a Dominican monk, named Francisco Ximenez, who was missionary to the Indians about a hundred and thirty years ago; but as he is known to have written on the Indians in the native Guichey language, it is probably only a translation. It is, however, not the less the most valuable account of that interesting race which exists, all previous records having been lost or destroyed. It was for many years found that all the writings of Ximenez, which were very voluminous, had been lost also; indeed, it was believed that the religious order to which he belonged had caused them to be burned, because he did not hesitate to blame in them the cruel means which

the Dominicans employed to convert the Indians; but the manuscript in question was preserved in some convent, and from it was transferred to the University of Guatemala, where it remained until brought to light some eighteen months ago. In the account of the Indian religions it mentions two curious facts—the first, that the Indian notion of the Creator was, that God created eight couples at the same time; and second, that the first of their race in America came from "the East, beyond the seas" (de la otra parte de la mar, del Oriente).

In 'Gibbon's Decline and Fall,' cap. xvii., we have a very vivid picture of the founding anew of Constantinople, as the second capital of the Roman Empire, and its adornment by the most cherished ornaments of all the provincial cities. Amongst these "we may still remark a very singular fragment of antiquity—the bodies of three serpents twisted into one pillar of brass. Their triple heads had once supported the golden tripod, which, after the defeat of Xerxes, was consecrated in the temple of Delphi by the victorious Greeks." A note strongly advocates the authenticity of this monument—"The guardians of the most holy relics would rejoice if they were able to produce such a chain of evidence as may be alleged on this occasion." The question is, however, likely to obtain a complete test of truth or falsehood. Respecting the original, it is recorded, that when it was to be presented to Delphi, Pausanias, King of Sparta, caused his own name to be engraved at its foot as the donor, at which, however, umbrage was taken by his allies, and his name was erased to make way for those of the whole of the combined nations who had composed the victorious army. A pupil of the Polytechnic School of Berlin, Dr. Frick, now attached as medical officer to the Prussian Legation at Constantinople, has just sent an account of his having had excavations made round the base of the pillar, which had been long hidden by the accumulated debris of ages, and found there an inscription much corroded by time, but which it is hoped will throw some light upon the authenticity of the pillar, and confirm this historical fact. It would be laudable in Dr. Frick to extend his researches to the "burnt pillar," beneath which Procopius and Codinus concur in assuring us Constantine buried the famous Palladium, saved by Æneas from Troy, and subsequently kept at Rome in the Temple of Vesta, as the safeguard and tutelary of the eternal city.

Much excitement has been caused in Munich, and indeed in all Germany, by the discovery of a supposed literary fraud. In the early part of last year a tragedy, called the *Fechter von Ravenna*, was brought out on the Viennese boards. The authorship of it was kept profoundly secret, but attributed to many of the well-known authors of the day, and amongst others to the present King of Saxony, then Prince John, to whom the news of its success in Vienna was at once telegraphed to Dresden. The play was reviewed in many German and in some English papers, amongst others, in the 'Literary Gazette.' It has been performed on all the principal German stages, and has brought in not only a most plentiful crop of laurels, but also of hard cash. It turns out now that the real author of the play is a Bavarian village schoolmaster, by name Francis Bacherl, who, in his leisure time, wrote a drama which he called *Hermann und Thunseld*, and which he forwarded to the theatre at Berlin, in 1852, for approbation. The director refused it; but Bacherl, nothing daunted, sat down to his desk, revised it, and sent it to Dr. Laube, director of the Burgh theatre at Vienna, under the title of *Die Cherusker in Rom*. From Dr. Laube it received the same fate, and came back to its author, marked as "unsuited to theatrical representation." Not long ago a friend of Bacherl, who had read the play in MS. three years ago, returning to the village from a visit to the royal theatre in Munich, told the schoolmaster that he had just witnessed a representation of his play, but under the name of the *Fechter von Ravenna*. Bacherl went the next day to Munich, but was refused permission to see the MS. After some time, by the aid of Herr Otto von

Schorn, an opportunity was given to compare Bacherl's MS. with that at the theatre, and they were found nearly identical; but who the actual delinquent is who has committed this great fraud is as yet unknown. It is stated that Dr. Laube has already received at least 20,000 thalers for the permission of acting the *Fechter von Ravenna* on the different German stages. A lawsuit on the subject is expected, which will doubtless clear up the mystery.

A Paris literary journal announces a discovery of considerable interest. It is known that Molière published at the head of one of the earliest editions of his famous comedy, *Tartuffe*, three petitions to Louis XIV., praying for authorisation to have the play represented in spite of the vehement opposition of the clergy. In one of these he tells the king that though his Majesty himself had declared the piece innocent, 'the curé of ———' had published a work in which he denounced him as a 'demon clothed in flesh and dressed as a man,' as a 'libertine,' as an 'impious wretch,' and as many other bad things, for having written it. Some years back M. Taschereau, author of an esteemed life of Molière, found out, what since the time of the great comic poet had been a perfect mystery, that this 'curé of ———' was one Pierre Roullé, or Rouillé, a Doctor of the Sorbonne, that he was priest of the parish of St. Barthélemy, in Paris, and that the approbrious language in question figured in a work written by him, called 'Le Roy glorieux au Monde.' But it was not possible to obtain anywhere a copy of this book, and every trace of one was believed to have entirely perished. Quite recently, however, M. Taschereau, who has been charged to draw up a catalogue of the contents of the imperial library in the Rue Richelieu at Paris, found to his delight in that institution a copy of the identical work—apparently, from the red binding and the royal arms and lilies, the very one which was presented to the king by the author. The exact title of it is 'Le Roy glorieux au Monde, ou Louis XIV. le plus glorieux de tous les Rois du Monde.' Not fewer than four pages of it (47 to 51) are devoted to a denunciation of Molière and his *Tartuffe*, and in the course of it are the very words quoted by the poet; all the rest is in the same strain of savage ecclesiastical virulence.

The first volume of a new life of Mozart has just appeared, and will be found a valuable addition to German biographical literature. Otto Jahn, the author, has been employed for years in collecting materials, amongst the most important of which are the Mozart letters, preserved in Salzburg, which, extending over the years from 1777 to 1784, embrace the most important part of his life; there is also much interesting matter collected from private sources, and from the liberality of the brothers André, who placed their valuable Mozart MSS. at the author's disposition. Herr Jahn is peculiarly fitted for his work, from his profound scientific knowledge of music, his refined taste, and his untiring diligence.

M. de Lamartine has commenced, at Paris, the publication of a new periodical work, under the title 'Entretiens.' In the first number he makes confessions which will be read with pain by every one who in him admires the poet and respects the man:—"Alas!" he exclaims, "whoever enters me is greatly in the wrong. I succumb under my labour, and am dying from fatigue! * * * I have no reason to smile at the past, and still less at the future. * * * I should have died a thousand times the death of Cato if I were of the religion of Cato. I defy Cato himself to feel as much as I do disgust at the times. I count on by one the stones of my own dilapidation, but curse none of them. I do not accuse men,—that would be unjust or silly,—but I accuse Fate. I have found men good, but my lot has been a cruel one." He complains that the very house in which he lives, and in which he was brought up, is not his own:—"I only sit at a borrowed hearth, which may be overthrown at any moment. And this is why," he adds, "I am condemned to labour beyond my strength. And yet I am often reproached

with my constant labour, as if it were only caused by a vain thirst of noise and vanity. But why, oh, inconsistent men, do you not also reproach the stone-breaker for encumbering the highway? Because you know well that he works to take home at night the wages which maintain his wife and child and aged parents!" In this sad account of the French poet's position, we are strongly reminded of Sir Walter Scott's affecting lamentation at having "sat for" the last time in the halls he had built, and walked his last in the woods he had planted."

The biography of Fox, by M. Villemain, in the 'Biographie Universelle' of Michaud, mentioned in our last, is, as was to be expected, from the eminence of its author, exciting great interest in the literary and political circles of Paris. It is written with that sustained eloquence, and statesman-like measure and sagacity, which M. Villemain has warranted the public in expecting in all that falls from his pen. With his well-known political principles, he is of course an ardent admirer of Fox; but it may be doubted, so great are his justice and impartiality, that a single appreciation in the whole biography would be objected to by the most vehement adversaries of Fox's policy and party. His conclusion respecting him is, that "his name remains great amongst his countrymen and in Europe and America;" and that "in spite of his faults and his weaknesses, he was a noble example of the civic character in a free state, and a model of the most generous instincts, and most amiable qualities, in his family and in private life."

Some of the Paris papers have, we perceive, got hold of a strange story, namely, that the French Government intends to take advantage of the present Congress to call on Great Britain to give up a number of rare manuscripts, which the Duke of Wellington carried off from the French Museums when in Paris, in 1814-15, and of others which have come into her possession in a still more illegitimate way. We do not believe, for our part, that the French Government has conceived so silly a project. We would strongly advise our French *confères* not to be so ready of accusing England, or any other country, of pillaging rare manuscripts.

The foreign obituary this week comprises Baron de Skoyman, Minister of Commerce in Sweden; author of several esteemed works, member of the Royal Academy of Science of Stockholm, and one of the eighteen members of the Swedish Academy; of M. de Biela, a major in the Austrian army, who was a noted astronomer, and who discovered, in 1826, a comet which bears his name; of a Swiss painter of note, named Zeller, of Zurich; and of Doehler, a noted pianist and composer. The continental newspapers also announce the death of Martinez de la Rosa, but he is not the celebrated Spanish poet of that name.

A Berlin letter informs us that M. Lepsius denies energetically the statement of some newspapers, that he was imposed on by the forged manuscripts of Simonides, and was his unwitting accomplice in palming them on the public. He adds, that he is about to publish a history of the whole affair, and that in the meantime he is actively employed in aiding in the prosecution of the forger.

Some of the French clergy are taking steps to obtain the canonization of Joan of Arc. Assuredly the great heroine, in a natural and even a religious point of view, deserves the honour better than many of the saints of the Roman calendar; but unfortunately she was solemnly burnt to death, by order of churchmen, for magic, sorcery, and heresy.

Herr Holland, a professor in the University of Tubingen, has just published a work, entitled 'Crestien de Troies; or, Literary and Historical Researches,' which will be interesting to all lovers of the poetic literature of the middle ages. Crestien de Troies was one of the early French writers whose works served as a model to the Germans of that period.

Victor Hugo's new volume of poems, entitled 'Contemplations,' is in the press, and will be published at the end of the month, at Paris.

NOTABILIA.

RECOLLECTIONS HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, AND ANTIQUARIAN.

BUDDHISTIC MANUSCRIPT.



THE manuscript from whence we have taken the engraving above is a Buddhistic work, written in letters of gold on an azure ground, in the *le tze*, or ancient character, illustrated by twenty-two coloured mythological drawings of saints on the leaves of the *Ficus religiosa*, and accompanied by explanatory comments in the modern Chinese character. Manuscripts of this class are scarce; but the British Museum possesses, besides the one in question, two other examples.—See Additional MSS. 10,592 and 11,746. The present MS. is numbered 14,423. The subject chosen by the artist is the representation of *Quan Yien*, the Goddess of Mercy, seated on the lotus flower, and is curious and interesting as a type of the Virgin of Roman Catholic Christians. The size of the leaf, in the original, is six inches by five broad. The date of the MS., which is in the original wooden binding, is comparatively modern, probably of the 16th or 17th century. Dr. Gutzlaff, Sir John Davis, and other writers on China, have pointed out remarkable analogies between Buddhism and Romanism. Sir John Davis, in his book on 'China during the War and since the Peace' (1852, Longman and Co.), says, "The chief idol of the Chinese is called *Tien-hou*, Queen of Heaven, and *Shing Moo*, Holy Mother, corresponding exactly with the *Regina Celi* and *Sancta Dei Genetrix* of Rome. When the Emperor Kanghy was besought by the Jesuits to be baptized, he always excused himself by saying that he worshipped the same deity with the Christians." Sir John Davis adds, that in regard to idols, candles, incense, genuflection, rosaries, and other externals of worship, there are extraordinary resemblances between Buddhism and Romanism—a statement which our illustration strikingly confirms.

DULWICH COLLEGE ASCRIBED TO THE PERSONAL INTERVENTION OF THE DEVIL.—Aubrey, in his 'Miscellanies,' speaking of Dulwich College, says, "The tradition was, that Mr. Alleyn, playing a demon, with six others, in one of Shakespear's plays; he was in the midst of the play surprised by an apparition of the devil, which so worked on his fancy that he made a vow which he performed at this place." Now the truth is that this 'tradition,' thus adopted by the credulous Mr. Aubrey, was stale long before Alleyn left the stage, and probably before he came on it. The story was got up by the haters of theatrical exhibitions, and had been told of half-a-dozen different actors before Alleyn's time. As to his being struck with contrition, as Aubrey would have us believe,

he resorted to, and carried on the business of, his own playhouse in London, even after he had built and was settled in his college at Dulwich, as can be proved by no less an authority than a memorandum he left, written in his own hand; wherein it appears that having one day received the profits of a play acted in that house, at which there was a very slender audience, he entered it down that his whole receipt amounted to no more than three pounds and some odd shillings.

A BEAR GARDEN KEPT BY ALLEYN, FOUNDER OF DULWICH COLLEGE.—In the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James the First, bear-baiting, bull-baiting, dog-fighting, and other brutal combats of a like character, were included among the fashionable sports and pastimes of persons of the highest rank; and the Bear Garden of Alleyn and Henslowe seems to have been the chief place of resort for the patrons and admirers of those exhibitions. The following advertisement, says Brayley, in his 'Surrey,' is preserved among Alleyn's papers at Dulwich:—"Tomorrow, being Thursday, shall be seen at the Bear-garden, on the Bankside, a great match plaid by the gamsters of Essex, who hath challenged all comers whatsoever to plaie 5 dogges at the single beare for 5 pounds; and, also, to wearie (worry) a bull dead at the stake; and, for their better content, shall have pleasant sport with the horse and ape, and whipping of the blind bear."

—*Vivat Rex.*
THE NEWSPAPER STAMP.—This obnoxious tax was imposed by an Act of Parliament, 10 Anne, c. xix., and the following particulars relating to it are found in 'Cooke's Life of Bolingbroke':—"Queen Anne, in one of her messages to Parliament, declares that, by seditious papers and factious rumours, designing men had been able to sink credit, and that the innocent had suffered; and she recommended the House to find a remedy equal to the mischief. In obedience to the Queen's desire, and at the instance of her Secretary, the Parliament passed a bill in 1712, imposing a stamp-duty upon pamphlets and publications. At its origin the amount of this stamp was a half-penny, and it is curious to observe what an effect this trifling impost had upon the circulation of the most favourite papers. Many were entirely discontinued, and several of those which survived were generally united into one publication." The Act first took effect in August, 1712. On the same day, in the year 1789, the duty was increased to twopenny, and it subsequently rose to fourpence; and then, by an Act 6th and 7th of William IV., it was reduced to a penny. In the 'Spectator,' dated July 31, 1712 (No. 445), Addison has a pleasant paper on the subject, beginning—"This is the day on which many eminent authors will probably publish their last words. I am afraid that few of our weekly historians, who are men that above all others delight in war, will be able to subsist under the weight of a stamp and an approaching peace. A sheet of blank paper that must have this imprimatur clapt upon it before it is qualified to communicate anything to the public will make its way in the world but very heavily. In short, the necessity of carrying a stamp, and the improbability of notifying a bloody battle, will, I am afraid, both concur to the sinking of those thin folios, which have every other day retailed to us the history of Europe, for several years past. A facetious friend of mine, who loves a pun, calls this present mortality among authors, 'The fall of the leaf.'" Swift, in his 'Journal to Stella,' August 7th, 1712, alludes to it in this fashion:—"Do you know that Grub-street is dead and gone last week? No more ghosts or murders now for love or money. I plied it pretty close the last fortnight, and published at least seven penny papers of my own, besides some of other people's, but now every single half-sheet pays a halfpenny to the Queen. The 'Observer' is fallen; the 'Medleys' are jumbled together with the 'Flying Post'; the 'Examiner' is deadly sick; the 'Spectator' keeps up and doubles its price; I know not how long it will hold. Have you seen the red stamp the papers are marked with? Methinks the stamping it is worth a halfpenny."

THE THREE KINGS OF COLOGNE.—The following is taken from a Black Letter publication of 120 pages, entitled 'The Travels of Fowre Englishmen and a Preacher, and printed by Felix Kyngston, for William Aspley, and are to be sold at his shop, in Pauls Churchyard, at the signe of the Parrot. 1612.' "At Bethlehem they brought vs into the place which at Christ's birth was a stable for oxen and asses, but now a beautiful place, built of stone, and adorned with a manger of marble, and a wrack over it, with an Oxe and an Asse of marble stone, and the blessed babe in the midst, and the Virgin Mary sitting by. And looking up to the rooffe of the house, they shewed us a hole made of purpose in the very top of the house, and told us that thorow that hole the starre fell downe which directed the three Kings of Colten to Christ. Wherein they delivered three untruths. 1st. In saying that the starre fell downe into the roome; whereas, the Scripture saith, not that it fell downe, but stood over the place where the babe was. Matt. ii. 9. 2. Secondly, they erre in saying that they were three Kings of Colyn or Colonia Agrippina (as it is called), whereas, the text saith there came wise men from the East to Jerusalem. Colonia is not east from Jerusalem. 3. Thirdly, they erre in setting downe the number of them to be three, because they brought three gifts, which is not so to be taken, but only that they which came presented unto him the chiefest commodities of their countrie. Yet at Colonia they perswade themselves to this day that three Kings went from thence to Jerusalem, at the time of Christ's birth, to worship him. For I, having occasion to travel thorow Germany, stayed at Colonia Agrippina one day, and went into the chief church of the City, where I saw these verses written on the wall:—

"Tres Reges Regi Regum tria dona ferebant,
Myrrha domini; uiceto Aurum; Thura delere Deo.
Ta tria fac illud dona pia munera Christo,
Muneribus gratas, si cupis esse tuas.
Pro Myrrha lacrymas; Auro cor porrigere pusem;
Pro Thure, humili pectore funde preces."

The same in English:

"Three Kings unto the King of Kings
Three gifts at once presented;
Which were Myrrh, Gold, and Frankincense.
Gold as he was anointed;
Myrr to him as he was a man,
And Frankincense as God:
So by thee in like sort must be
Three zealous gifts bestowed:
For Gold present a perfect heart;
For Myrr admit him tears;
For Frankincense powre from thy breast
A fume of humble prayers."

In the same pamphlet there is this—"At Bethlehem, five miles from Jerusalem, is the very place where our Saviour Christ was borne; although now (*honoris gratia*) they have made it more beautiful, being built of marble at the cost of Queene Helena, the mother of Constantine (whom some report to have been an English woman, borne at Colchester), who hath there also erected a stately church, which to this day is very well kept."

CHIMNEYS.—Strange though it be, yet thanks to the learned John Beckmann, of the University of Gottingen, it is a recognised fact in domestic history, that previous to the period of the 14th century chimneys were unknown throughout the world. The "Focus" of the Romans, and the "Heorth" of the Saxons, were constructed in the centre of the apartments designed to be warmed by fires; and no conducting tubes were erected over them to carry away the smoke. An Italian writer of the 14th century, relating the improvements lately made in the habits of his countrymen, has the following instance:—"Now," says he, "there are many chimneys in one house to carry away the smoke from the various fires; whereas, before the year of Christ 1320, in houses of the same rank there was no chimney whatever. One fire only was made in the middle of the house beneath the apex of the roof; round this the family assembled in a circle, and there they cooked their food." (In *MURATORI*, vol. xvi. p. 582). Does not this explain certain phrases in common use time out of mind,—as "all around the domestic hearth," and "the family circle"? How suites of rooms

above each other in the same building, stories as they are called, could be conveniently warmed in this manner, it seems difficult to explain. That they were so warmed is obvious to any one who will take the pains to examine the rafters in the ample roofs of any of our ancient mansions that have remained intact to the present day; they will be found uniformly, and in every part, blackened by smoke. The well-known law of the Norman Conqueror, and his curfew-bell, still heard in our oldest and principal towns and parishes, sufficiently testify as to the practice in England during what is termed the middle ages. Of primitive chimneys in this country there are, however, remaining examples. There are some ancient rooms belonging to the Abbey of Abington, in Berkshire, lately used as a brewery. In one of these there is, or was, a fireplace with a chimney attached to it. It has slender pillars on either side, with octagonal shafts, ornamented with capitals of foliage in the style of Henry the Third's time. A figure of this curious hearth is given in the 'Magna Britannia,' vol. i. p. 211. Another example has been met with by us. There is, or was, an old mansion-house in the Isle of Thanet, known by the name of Manstone Court, having been the residence of a family of that name, and of some importance in the vicinity, for many generations. The family has been long since extinct, and their residence converted into a farm-house. It was a timbered house of high antiquity. Adjoining to it was, nay, is, a domestic chapel, built of flint, and though not of equal age, yet certainly of a date not more recent than the end of the 14th or the beginning of the 15th century. This oratory still subsists, though roofless and in ruin, and one of its walls has a very complete chimney constructed within it. The venerable mansion has, alas! been lately taken down, but the present writer knew it well, and has seen the rafters of its roof black as ebony with the hearth-fires of the middle ages.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF JOHN LOCKE—continued.

"Wed., 12 Apr.

"*Chariot.*—I saw the chariot now a making for ye duke of Vivonne, w^{ch} he designs a present to the K., w^{ch} they say will cost 4 or 5 Livres d'or. All the wooden worke, even the spokes and vellys of the wheels, are gilded, and except the vellys carvd. Neptune siting with a trident behind, a great part of ye outside covered with mother of perle, the inside lined with rich brocade, the floor is silver inlaid with brass guild, and ye outside of the roof covered with blew velvet embroidered with flour-de-lys d'or, the coachman's footstool a scolope shell guild.

"Monday, 24 Apr.

"*St. Denise.*—I saw upon the west dore of the church of the Cordeliers, graven on one of the valves, a little statue in demi-relieve, and under it S^t Hanry, and on the other a woman with her head in her hand, and under it S^t Denise, w^{ch} two s^{rs} are nothing but a man and his wife of those names who were benefactors to this covent, and S^t Denise has her head in her armes by conformity to S^t Denis, her namesake.

"Thursday, 27 Apr.

"*Limons.*—They have a sort of Limon at Florence w^{ch} they call Cedrato, the pulpe whereof has a most agreeable sharpnesse, the pill an admirable taste; but that w^{ch} makes this sort very desirable is, that the leaves of the tree have a sweeter and more fragrant smell than the flowers themselves of most orange-trees.—*M^r Auzoul.* The Limancino da Calabria is another species excelling in Scent. And next to the Limancino is the Spadafora. These two later are to be had at Genoa.—*Jb.*

"*Aparition.*—*M^r Jacob*, of Merton Colledg, in Oxford, dying at D^r Jacob's house in Canterbury, about a fortnight after his death, the D^r lying in ye chamber where he died, was waked by a cold hand that griped him hard by the wrist. Looking up he saw the s^d M^r Jacob by his bed-side in his shirt, it being cleare moon shine; from thence the spectrum retired and sat him downe at a little distance from the bed, when he in a settled posture

fixed his eyes on the D^r and the D^r on him; but doubting whether it might be a dreame, he shut his eyes, concluding, if it were a phansy, he should see it as well with his eyes shut; but then he saw noe thing. Opening them agⁿ, he saw him still siting in the same place and posture, and it was soe light of the moonshine that he plainly saw his black whiskers, w^{ch} he had, as in his lifetime, turned up; and to assure himself that he was awake, he looked about the roome, and saw plainly several things there very plainly, all w^{ch} he found in the same places in the morning. Having continued thus about ½ horre, he turned away on the other side, and soe lay without sleeping till the morning, but heard or saw noe thing more."

FINE ARTS.

At a meeting of the Graphic Society on Wednesday evening, a variety of interesting subjects were submitted for inspection. Amongst the rest, a collection of photographs on miscellaneous subjects, by Fenton, excited general admiration. Two or three small pictures, by Cooke, were also exhibited, all views in Venice, in his best manner. Reference has already been made to works of a similar class by this accomplished artist in the British Institution of this year. Two or three specimens of Cattermole, some in his earlier and others in his later manner, served to illustrate in some measure the history of his career. One of the main features of interest consisted of three admirable drawings by W. Hunt. The first, *Le Malade Imaginaire*, was an original portrait, giving all the humour of the *Contrast*, with which all are now so familiar by the excellent photograph of the subject. The second, representing a little boy at his studies by candle-light, was in every way perfect; the admirable drawing conveying the exact expression required, neither feeble on the one hand, nor exaggerated on the other. The third drawing was a full-length figure of a young lady reading at table, and showing more elegance than most persons were prepared to give the artist credit for. A large and very fine landscape by Calcott was among the attractions of the room; and an admirable sketch of the male nude, by Etty, distinguished for fine drawing. A composition by Rolt, representing a scene from *The Tempest*, in which were represented *Miranda*, *Ariel*, *Caliban*, and a group of sea nymphs, must be considered to have been a somewhat too ambitious attempt. Lastly, a large and elaborate drawing of flowers, by Bartholomew, may also be recorded among the chief points of interest.

On Tuesday the Hampstead Conversations were well attended both by artists and amateurs. Among the main objects of interest was a large drawing, to which Mr. Cockerell has given the name of *The Architect's Dream*, as some of our readers may remember who saw it at the Paris Exhibition. It is a comparative view of all the main buildings in the world, arranged much in the same way as the churches of Sir Christopher Wren, in another subject, now well known by an engraving. This group is of far larger dimensions and extent, and embraces a variety of styles in one coup-d'œil. Upwards of fifty studies of landscape in oil, by J. W. Oakes, attracted much admiration, several of them showing great force of representation and dexterity of handling. In the latter point especially great attention has been paid by the artist to the modes of varying the touch with different forms of vegetation. Ferns, furze, rushes, in short, weeds, as they are ignominiously called, have been no less skilfully treated than the foliage. The feeling for nature and the treatment were alike admirable. Mr. H. J. Johnson also contributed a large number of his gay picturesque sketches, chiefly from the Cornice road, exhibiting all the freshness and brightness which characterise his works. There was also a collection of very excellent drawings by Mr. W. L. Leitch. Then an assemblage of architectural subjects, by Mr. F. P. Cockerell, a son of the architect, added to the interest of the exhibition. Some of these, as the *Church of the Invalides*, *Church of the Hospital*, *Val de Grace*,

and Church of St. Sulpice, Paris, were bright in colour, as well as careful and intelligent in drawing. We also noticed some interesting contributions by Armitage, consisting of two small copies of his *Inkermann and Balaklava Charge*, now exhibiting at 121, Pall Mall; a sketch of the *Turkish Burial-ground* at Scutari, and some studies of heads of Russian prisoners. Also some admirable amateur sketches by Mr. M. Halliday, from the Crimea, and a group of family portraits by Sir W. Beachey, bearing the names of Mr., Mrs., and Miss Cooper. These, with some modern china, being a duplicate of the dessert service presented by the Queen to the Emperor of Austria, by Chamberlain and Co., some imitations of Majolica ware, and a few Russian trophies, ampullæ, and other articles of 'plunder' from the Kertch museum, contributed by Mr. E. B. Goodall, and a few arms and accoutrements, completed the Exhibition. During the evening a lecture was delivered by Mr. Coe, the Manager of the Working Department of the Bank of England, on the method of engraving, paper-making, &c., employed in the construction of a bank-note.

At the sale of Mr. Wethered's pictures on Saturday last, by Messrs. Christie and Manson, the following prices were obtained. By E. M. Ward, R.A., *The Camp at Chobham*, a sketch, 10 guineas; *The Companion*, 12½ guineas. By Collins, R.A., *A Woody River Scene*, a small subject, with figures of boys fishing near a bridge, 22 guineas. By Cooper, *Three Cows in a Landscape*, 85 guineas. By C. Stanfield, *An Italian Coast Scene*, small, 130 guineas; *A Fresh Breeze*, 137 guineas; *Brigands in the Apennines*, small, 65 guineas; and *The Siege of St. Sebastian*, small study of the large subject, 101 guineas. By Leslie, a small and very delicately treated subject, *The Toilet*, obtained 37 guineas. *The First Lesson*, a painting upon Marc Antonio's engraving of Raffaele's design, was not sold. By Linnell, *Leith Hill, Surrey*, a small but exquisite landscape, 121 guineas; *A Boar Hunt*, also small, 87 guineas. Two *Views in Wales*, by Lee and Cooper, with animals &c., obtained 50 guineas each. By Müller, a large painting of *Turkish Merchants fording the River Mangerchik, in Asia Minor*, was sold for 192 guineas. Mr. Holland's *Genoa from the West Rampart*, 92 guineas. A small replica of D. Robert's *Interior of St. Stephen's at Vienna*, a very beautiful work, was purchased by Mr. Toulmin for 271 guineas. Finally, for works by Etty, the following prices were obtained—*The Magdalen seated before a Crucifix*, 43 guineas; *The Warrior*, 32 guineas; *Burydice*, 61 guineas; *Three Nymphs in a Landscape*, 161 guineas; *A View above Battersea Bridge*, 26 guineas; *A Pheasant, Fruit, and Flowers*, 65 guineas; *A Girl watering Flowers*, 87 guineas; a head, called *An Israelite indeed*, 55 guineas; *The Forest Family*, 192 guineas; *Venus, Cupid, and Psyche*, 33 guineas; *Norman Peasants at a Fount*, 92 guineas; *The Three Sisters*, 60 guineas; *Three Bacchantes*, 36 guineas; *A Bacchante lying on a Panther's skin*, 104 guineas; *The Sirens*, in fresco, withdrawn at 112 guineas; *The Young Scribe*, 130 guineas; *A Nymph reclining*, 147 guineas; *The Greenwood Shade*, a well-known and finished picture, 192 guineas; *The Daughters of Hesperus*, in fresco, 100 guineas; another of the same, not so highly coloured, was withdrawn at 90 guineas; *Zephyrus and Aurora*, a round picture, of great delicacy and very charming composition, 710 guineas; *Joan of Arc finding the Sword*, a large painting, was withdrawn at 225 guineas.

We learn that the Art Union of Glasgow is about to issue, in lieu of one large engraving, which would take upwards of two years to print, two of smaller size, which, while admitting of more rapid execution, will maintain the highest standard of excellence as to the impressions, and will each be of greater value than the amount of subscription. The subjects selected for engraving this year are Cope's *First Born*, executed by T. Vernon, and W. L. Leitch's *Villa Fountain*, engraved by W. Forrest. Both are admirable specimens of line engraving, and will sustain the eminence of the Art Union of Glasgow. The committee of management publish a numerous list of paintings bought

for distribution as prizes at the Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Worcester Exhibitions. It appears that Glasgow has no exhibition of the kind this year, having no building suitable for the purpose. The list referred to is still incomplete, the purchases at the Edinburgh and London Exhibitions yet remaining to be effected. Arrangements, we understand, are also in progress to have some first-rate work of art chromo-lithographed in the best style, and thus to follow up the success which last year attended the issue of the facsimile of Gilbert's *Spanish Peasants going to Market*. These well-advised arrangements will, we doubt not, contribute to maintain and extend the popularity of the Glasgow Art Union.

The 15th part of Mr. S. C. Hall's Royal Gallery of Art has appeared, and fully maintains the high character of the publication. The originals of this grand series are all in the Royal collections, either private, or heir-looms of the Crown. Each part contains three subjects, engraved generally in the proportion of two modern to one old master. The subjects in this part are, *Go and Sin no more*, engraved by C. H. Jeens, from the picture by E. H. Corbould, a scene full of expression, and admirably arranged as to its numerous figures; Mr. J. D. Harding's beautiful drawing of the *Hyde Park Exhibition* in 1851, engraved by J. B. Allen; and a *Madonna*, by F. Bal, after Carlo Dolce. The engraving in each of these subjects is admirable; in the first a striking contrast of light and shade has been observed; and in the last, which is in bold line, the artist has succeeded in giving force in the outlines, with delicate melting shades in the features, and has even attempted to some extent to imitate the colour of the original. The sketch in Hyde Park is also beautifully light and airy.

Messrs. Williams and Norgate still continue their series of *Bible Pictures*, printed from the original wood blocks, from the designs of Julius Schnorr. The simplicity, and, it may be added, cheapness, as well as excellence of these designs, admirably adapt them for educational purposes. Every one knows the force of a first impression of an historical scene derived from art, and will recognise their importance in this point of view. If the ideas conveyed are not very copious, or very oriental in character, they are very dignified, having been studied from the best masters, and may probably exert much suggestive force upon the minds of children. The series is to be completed in about thirty parts. The fifth is now published.

The Rose of Arragon, by the same publishers, is the name of one of Mr. Baxter's dainty subjects, which has been very effectively engraved in mezzotint by F. Joubert.

A large engraving, from a design by the merry pencil of George Cruikshank, has just been published by McLean of the Haymarket. It is in mezzotint, by W. T. Davey. The subject is *The Disturber Detected*, the original being in the collection of Prince Albert at Windsor. The story so well tells itself that it needs no description of ours. But seldom has even this prince of humorists succeeded so well as here, in bringing every point in the picture to bear on the ridiculous incident he wishes to describe. Mark, also, the contrast between the "good boy," conscious and proud of his innocence, who sits next to the culprit, and the alarm and horror of the rest. It needs no prophet to foretell the abundant popularity of this subject. It is, moreover, we are informed, the first engraving that has appeared from an oil painting by the artist.

We observe that the Directors of the Crystal Palace, in a spirit that deserves every encouragement, propose to open a gallery in the north wing of the building, for the exhibition and sale of pictures during the ensuing summer. The collection is intended to include not only English but foreign works of recent production. The attempt is one which, we trust, may render good service to art, whilst it answers the ends of the directors.

Madrid papers inform us of the melancholy fact, that the Alhambra is falling before the destroying hand of time. The inhabitants of Granada were awakened in the dead of the night by a loud crash like a clap of thunder, followed by what seemed an earthquake. Thousands rushed into the streets, and it was soon discovered that the noise proceeded from the fall of one of the largest walls of the Alhambra, that which joins the tower "los Picos" with the gate "de Hierro." A strict examination was made of the ruins, which resulted in the discovery that one of the towers, and the fortress itself, is threatened with a similar fate. Workmen are employed in restoring the palace.

The success obtained by our artists in the Universal Exhibition at Paris will no doubt render them more anxious than they have hitherto been to take part in the exhibitions of Fine Arts on the Continent. They may therefore be glad to learn that exhibitions at the following places have been already fixed:—Bremen, from the 1st to 31st March; Hamburg, 12th April to 6th June; Lubbeck, 22nd June to 20th July; Rostock, 3rd to 31st August; Greifswalden, 14th September to 5th October; Stralsund, 20th October to 15th November; Stuttgart, 15th April to 10th May; Carlsruhe, 11th May to 5th June; Friburg, in Brigau, 6th June to 1st July; Strasburg, 2nd to 30th July; Mentz, 31st July to 28th August; Darmstadt, 29th August to 23rd September; Mannheim, 24th September to 19th October; Rotterdam, 9th May to 7th June. There is also to be an exhibition at Madrid in the spring—the first that has taken place in that country. At Paris, and in most of the large towns of France, there will likewise be exhibitions; and, as usual, there will be several in Belgium.

From Carlsruhe, we hear that a work of art, just arrived from Rome, is creating much attention there. It is a statue of a young violin player, executed in Carrara marble by Herr Steinhäuser. The subject would seem most unsuited to sculpture; but it would appear that the artist has completely conquered the difficulties in his work. The statue, placed on a pedestal of red marble, represents a youth, of the size of life, draped in a cloak cast over the left shoulder, which envelops the body, and descends to the knee. The attitude of the head, and expression of the face, denote the moment of rapt inspiration as he is about to sound his instrument. The bow and strings of the violin are of bronze. The statue is the property of the Prince Regent, who does everything in his limited power to further art in his states.

At a sale of pictures belonging to M. Bariohet, the opera singer at Paris, a few days ago, some Watteaus were disposed of at high prices—namely, one, representing *The Alliance of Music and Comedy*, at 160l.; another, a portrait of *Mme. Jullien* in mythological costume, at 158l.; a third, *Clyta Adorning the Sun*, at 158l.; and *Le Glorieux*, at 36l. At the same sale a *Triumph of Venus*, by Boucher, fetched 120l.; *The Mountebanks*, by Callot, 158l.; *The Silver Goblet*, by Chardin, 80l.; a portrait of *Louis XVI.*, by Greuze, 94l.; *The Pied de Bouff*, by Lancret, 158l.; *The Unfortunate Author*, by Frudon, 118l.; *A Charge of Cuirassiers*, by Charlet, 38l.; *Maternal Care*, by Frayonard, 29l.; and *The Caravan*, by Marilhat, 55l.

A collection of water-colour drawings has lately been exhibited by Del Vecchio, of Leipsic, which has attracted much attention among German artists and critics, from their great beauty and the richness of the colouring. They are from the pencil of Karl Werner, the only German painter who can compete with ourselves in this branch of the art. Werner lives principally in Rome, but exhibited his works about a year ago in London.

Herr Richartz, the founder of the new museum in Cologne, has, it is reported, commissioned Herr Steinle, the celebrated Frankfort painter, to decorate its walls with frescoes.

The report which has been going the rounds of the English and German papers, that the Prince Archbishop of Vienna has "refused to allow a monument to be erected to Mozart in any of the churches of that city," is totally without foundation.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

WHAT are called "musical prodigies" we have often heard, but none with the same surprise and satisfaction with which we listened, on Monday evening, to the performances of the blind Sardinian, Joseph Picco. Rarely has native genius displayed such triumphs with so little outward aid. The instrument, handed round for the inspection of the audience, may be called "a pastoral tibia," or dignified with any other classical name; but, in plain English, it is nothing but a wooden whistle, such as may be seen in any booth of Greenwich Fair. This rude pipe, about the length of a forefinger, has only three holes, besides the open end, which the player closes, more or less, for *piani* effects. This is all the scope for fingering that the pipe admits of; but the regulation of the volume of sound is so complete, that Picco commands the range of a scientifically constructed instrument. The manner in which he gave the cavatina of *Norma*, and the *Carnaval de Venise*—some of the variations of the latter his own composing—was truly wonderful. The first feeling of the shrillness of the tones is soon lost in admiration of the compass, the variety, the sweetness, and power of the instrument in the hands of this born-blind, self-taught genius. Practice and art might have given the mechanical skill of the performance, but the soul of true music also appears in the accent and expression thrown into the melodies. How he manages with such precision and rapidity to execute chromatic scales, while echoes, shakes, semitones, double notes, and unexpected flashes of harmony, are curiously introduced, we cannot attempt to explain. The old Greek and Roman legends of Arcadian pastoral music are no longer incredible. Picco was brought up among the Apennines, where his father was a shepherd. From village fairs and the *cafés* of towns his fame spread, till he appeared on the stages of the greatest Italian theatres, and last year, when twenty-five years of age, he was elected a member of the Academy of St. Cecilia at Rome. Wherever he has appeared—at Milan, Florence, Venice, Rome, Naples, and lately at Paris—his performances have elicited the warmest encomiums, and the reports that have reached this country are not exaggerated.

At the Haymarket a new comedy, by Mr. Bayle Bernard, was produced last Saturday, with a success resulting from liveliness in the details of the writing and the acting, rather than any art or invention in the dramatist. The plot is simple, the incidents trite, and most of the characters are adaptations of familiar *dramatis personæ*. *Tom Ripstone*, the evil genius (Mr. Buckstone), a rattling yeoman, the terror of the county from his practical jokes, is a smoother edition of a *Tony Lumpkin*, and *Lady Aurora* (Miss Reynolds) is a variety of the *Lady Gay Spanker* species. The attempts of *Hill Cooley, Esq.* (Mr. Chippendale), a retired Indian planter, to get introduced into good society, are amusingly crossed by *Tom Ripstone*, who has inconvenient recollections of old times, especially of a foolish marriage which *Cooley* had contracted before going to India. These local traditions are also kept up by *Joe Withers*, an old deaf postman (Mr. Compton), formerly a game-keeper. All turns out well, however, *Tom Ripstone*, like a good genius, having educated his old friend's son, who reappears as the village doctor, who has already won the heart of the rich old Indian's ward, *Clara* (Miss Swanborough). In the dialogues and incidents, as given by Mr. Buckstone and his company, there is enough to make the play popularly attractive, but nothing to call for more than passing notice in connexion with dramatic literature.

The success of the Countess Capranica, better known as Madame Ristori, the tragic actress, has been so extraordinary in Vienna, so utterly beyond all expectation, that the director of the theatre has already secured her for twelve representations, to take place early in the spring of next year. Madame Ristori's history is in itself a romance.

Her father and mother were members of a second-rate company, acting in Cividale, near Udine, when Adelaide was born. She made her first appearance on the stage when two months old, in the arms of her mother, in a piece called the *New Year's Present*. At the age of five she acted regularly, and seven years later joined the company of Mocalvi, an actor of no mean order; she shortly after was engaged at the royal theatre of Turin, from whence she went to Milan, Venice, and Rome. In the latter place she became acquainted with the Marquis Capranica della Grilla, who wished to marry her. His father opposed the marriage, confined him in a castle in the Campagna, from which, however, he effected his escape in the disguise of a carter. He contrived to meet his love in the Maremma, where, in a village church, in the presence of two witnesses, and the father of "the Ristori," he made her his wife. The parents of the bridegroom forgave him on condition that his wife should leave the stage. In 1847, she over-persuaded them to allow her to give one representation to release a poor actor from prison for debt. The sensation she made was so great, that the old marquis withdrew his opposition, and from that time she has continued acting with ever-increasing success. Why she has not been induced to visit England, we cannot understand.

Letters from Düsseldorf, under date 21st Feb., mention that the musical festival of the Lower Rhine is now definitively fixed to be held at that town, as the guarantee for the sale of sixteen hundred tickets will cover all the expenses; and that the committee of the General Musical Society (*des Allgemeinen Musik-Vereins*) has already issued tickets for the festival. It has secured the services of Miss Jenny Ney, from Dresden, and of Ander as tenor, and Formes. The whole will be under the guidance of Julius Rietz, music director of Leipzig.

All the original MSS., in Mozart's handwriting, of his works, are in the possession of the brothers André, of Offenbach; it is proposed that they should be purchased and placed in the archives of Vienna. A gentleman of Magdeburg has an album, which he inherited from a musician, a relation of his, containing an unpublished fugue composed by Mozart, and written by himself in this book on the eve of his departure from Leipzig to Vienna; this is, perhaps, almost the only unpublished melody of the great master.

Madame Grisi has reappeared at the Italian theatre at Paris, and has been a good deal applauded; but the Parisians cannot disguise from themselves that she is no longer the great cantatrice she was.

A project is now on foot in Paris for establishing an Anglo-French theatre, and a petition has been presented to the Emperor, praying him to grant the concession of one.

Ponsard, the French dramatic poet, has a new comedy in rehearsal at the Odéon; it is called *La Bourse*.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—*March 16th.*—Colonel Sabine, Vice-President, in the chair. A paper was read by the Astronomer Royal, supplementary to the account of Pendulum experiments undertaken in the Harton Colliery, for the purpose of ascertaining the mean density of the earth. The object of this communication was to describe the means employed to obtain accurate temperature corrections. After detailing the various operations, and making the necessary calculations, it is found that the mean density of the earth is 6.716. This result differs from those obtained by Cavendish and Baily, who, after a long series of experiments, found the mean density of the earth to be respectively 5.448 and 5.660.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—*Feb. 25th.*—Sir Roderick Murchison, Vice-President, in the chair. Viscount Boyle and the Hon. Arthur Dillon were elected Fellows. The papers read were—1. 'On the For-

mation and Tracks of Cyclones,' by Captain Alfred Parish. The author considers the motion of wind in general to be rotatory. He applies the term 'Cyclones' to revolving winds advancing on a line. The tracks of these cyclones slightly inclining southward in the southern hemisphere, and northward in the northern, disappear about the tropics. The cyclones without but near the tropics appear to have a greater diameter than those within, and they travel towards S.E., E.S.E., and finally due E., as they approach lat. 28° or 30°. The winds in higher latitudes, according to the author's observations, also form a succession of cyclones with diameters of 1000 miles or thereabouts, striking the surface horizontally, and moving in parallel lines towards the east, but never with the force of tropical hurricanes. In the southern hemisphere they exhibit great regularity, and examples were quoted. The paper concluded with a general view of the course of winds within and without the tropics, and their general rotatory nature. 2. 'On the Gipsies of Moldavia,' by Consul Gardner. The gipsies or zigans of Moldavia number about 120,000 souls. They are intelligent and industrious, and many of them are artisans. Their actual state of predial slavery—for few are really emancipated—is a reproach to the country and government. Their Indian origin is attested by the striking similarity of their language to Hindostani; but they give themselves the Egyptian appellation of 'Pharaon.' The increase of their numbers having excited alarm in former times, they were dispersed as slaves among the boyards, treated as brute beasts, and disposed of by sale and transfer. A recent measure for their emancipation has had no real effect. The children continue naked to the age of ten or twelve, and the men and women are but rudely clad. Their implements and peculiar carriages display much ingenuity; but their skill and industry do not preserve them from the most barbarous treatment. They are constantly lashed, and tortured with an iron collar and a spiked mask, and ordinarily subjected to the worst indignities. Although they are commonly regarded as robbers and murderers, the author has invariably found them kind and obliging, and never observed among them any cause for the least apprehension, but regarded them as a poor outcast race, the fear of them arising only from a consciousness of their ill-treatment. 3. Extract of a despatch from Governor O'Connor, containing a report of his visit to the Island of Bulama, on the West Coast of Africa. The island of Kanabak is the most important of the Bissagos Islands, at the mouth of the Cacheu and other rivers, southwards of the Gambia, on the N. W. coast of Africa. The sovereignty of Bulama, in this group, has long been a subject of dispute between the English and Portuguese, but since Captain Beaver's unfortunate endeavour to colonize Bulama in 1792, no further attempt at settlement has been made, but the island have been employed as a great slaving depot. Governor O'Connor was well received by the King of Kanabak, and parted on the most friendly terms. Kanabak is capable of yielding wax, hides, honey, rice, corn, ground nuts, and other produce, in abundance.

STATISTICAL.—*Feb. 18th.*—Col. Sykes, F.R.S. Vice-President, in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected Fellows:—Robert Barnes, Esq., M.D.; Alexander Gibbon, Esq.; James Hogg, Esq.; Hon. William Vernon; and Edward Zimmermann, Esq., LL.D. A paper was read by Robert Hunt, Esq., F.R.S., 'On the present State of the Mining Industries of the United Kingdom.' No new discoveries of tin in this country have been made for a considerable period of time, and the mines are being worked at a continually increasing cost; while, at the same time, the demand for tin for white-metal manufactures is on the increase. Fortunately this metal is known to exist in Australia and Tasmania. It was formerly found that the separation of silver from lead ore was not profitable if the lead contained less than 6 oz. to the ton, and in Wales, ore containing under 12 oz. to the ton was left unanalyzed; but, by a process discovered by Mr. Hugh Lee Pattison,

son, silver may be profitably separated from the lead when 3 oz. of it only are found in a ton of ore. By this means an annual saving of not less than 60,000*l.* is effected. The gold-seeking operations in the county of Wicklow in 1795 cost more than the gold produced was worth; and in the lead hills in the county of Lanark, 20,000*l.* were expended to obtain less than 5,000*l.* of gold. There is every reason to believe that a new era for our zinc mines is approaching, as the supply from Belgium is not likely to bear the drain upon it, whilst new and economical processes for smelting zinc are being introduced. Scarcely a ton a year of antimony is raised in England, and of nickel and cobalt also the amount raised is very small, our supplies of these minerals being derived from Norway and Germany. It is also found cheaper to import Sicilian sulphur than to procure it at home; but a small quantity is still brought from Ireland. The estimated value of the metals and coal, at the pit's mouth, and of pig-iron at the furnace, independent of any additions, which must be made before these substances can reach the public, is, for the year 1855, as follows:—Tin, 559,808*l.*; copper, 1,263,739*l.*; lead, 1,400,000*l.*; silver, 147,500*l.*; iron, 9,500,000*l.*; coal, 15,000,000*l.*; zinc, 16,500*l.*; nickel, arsenic, sulphur, &c., 750,000*l.*—making a total of 28,637,547*l.*; and the number of persons employed in the mines is 303,977—viz., coal, 219,995; iron, 26,106; copper, 21,169; tin, 14,761; lead, 21,749; zinc, &c., 174. The author also mentioned, that of 5,000,000*l.* which had been subscribed ostensibly for the purpose of working the mines of the United Kingdom, considerably less than a million had been spent for the purposes of exploration, the remaining four millions having been spent in the mysterious operations of the share market. It was to be hoped that a careful study of mineralogy and geology would render mining undertakings of a more safe and satisfactory character than they have hitherto been.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION. — Feb. 27th. — S. R. Solly, F.R.S., Vice-President, in the chair. Patrick M'Dowall, Esq., R.A.; J. H. Foley, Esq., A.R.A.; and T. Hughes, Esq., of Chester, were elected Associates. Presents from the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy, &c., were received. Mr. Pratt exhibited two fine specimens of ancient British swords, and another, said to have been dug up in Ireland, but suspicions were entertained as to its being genuine. Mr. Pidgeon exhibited an earthen bar, one of many found at Captain's Creek, near the Upchurch potteries, the object of which was conjectured to be to regulate the heat, and cause its equal application to the entire pottery in the process of baking. Mr. Syer Cumming read a notice of several coins found at Lougher, near Caernarthen. Mr. Cecil Brent exhibited a beautiful miniature painting on copper, by Velasquez, of the wife of Cortez. Mr. Gunston exhibited a specimen of clog belonging to the close of the seventeenth century, found in making an excavation in St. Paul's churchyard. A paper by the Rev. E. Kell was read, containing notices of the sites of Roman villas at Brixton and Chatterford, in the Isle of Wight. The evidence was very satisfactory in regard to the remains of baths, coins, pottery, &c., enumerated by Mr. Kell, leaving no doubt upon the subject. Mr. Calder Marshall, R.A., exhibited four paintings of saints, obtained from Sebastopol; and Mr. Barrow, of the Admiralty, exhibited various specimens of paintings presented to him by Captain Sherrard Osborne, R.N., from Kerch. These were obtained from private houses, not places of public worship. Mr. Pettigrew read a paper upon these and other objects obtained from the same locality, and gave it as his opinion that they could not lay claim to any great antiquity. He conjectured, from the style of art exhibited by them, that they had been copied from ancient Greek mosaics or books of offices, and probably by the monks of Mount Athos. Mr. Pettigrew gave an account of the antiquities in Kerch and its neighbourhood, dwelling particularly on the various tumuli, in which had been discovered skeletons and valuable relics,

confirming in a very remarkable manner the known customs of Scythian nations.

ENTOMOLOGICAL. — March 3rd. — W. W. Saunders, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the chair. Mr. Stainton exhibited a *Lepidopterous* larva, apparently of the genus *Ephistia*, which had been voided by a gentleman. Mr. Stevens exhibited a specimen of *Epischinia diversalis*, taken at Hurstperpoint Sussex, in October last, by Mr. Mitten, of which species only two British specimens were hitherto known; he also exhibited a box of small *Lepidoptera* taken by Mr. Wallace at Sarawak, containing many very remarkable species. Mr. Hudson exhibited the larva and imago of *Dorens parallelepedus*, found in rotten ash trees at Coomb Hurst, near Croydon. The Rev. Mr. Hawker sent for exhibition a very remarkable pale variety of *Arctia caya*, bred during the last season at Horndean, Hants. Mr. Wollaston exhibited a fine collection of *Coleoptera*, taken by himself at Madeira, during his recent visit to that island. Mr. Tapping read a communication 'On the Fogging to which Photographic Pictures are liable,' and which was stated to be due to the presence of *acari*, drawings of which were exhibited, and were stated by Mr. Adam White to be the common *Ptilidia*, or paste mite. Mr. Pascoe read descriptions of new species of *Longicorn* beetles from North China, Borneo, and Malacca. Mr. Westwood read a description of a fine Butterfly, of the family *Morphidae*, recently brought from Borneo by Captain Brooke, which he proposed to name *Thaumantis alacris*. Mr. Adam White read a description of *Pascea Ida*, a new *Longicorn* beetle, brought from Ceram by Madame Ida Pfeiffer. The Secretary read a paper by Mr. Newman, 'On the parturition of *Dorthis characias*,' and some notes, by Dr. Maclean, of Colchester, on *Gonepteryx Rhamni*.

LINNEAN. — March 4th. — Thomas Bell, Esq., President, in the chair. Among the presents announced by the Secretary as having been received since the last Meeting, were a beautifully dried collection of Arctic plants, formed by Dr. Rae, and presented by Sir John Richardson, C.B., &c.; about 130 species of dried plants from Moreton Bay, and other localities on the east coast of Australia, collected by Dr. Ferdinand Müller, Botanist to the North Australian Exploring Expedition, and presented through Dr. J. D. Hooker, F.R. and L.S.; photographic portraits of Thomas Bell, Esq., President; F. Boott, Esq., M.D.; J. S. Bowerbank, Esq.; N. B. Ward, Esq.; and W. Garrell, Esq.; presented by Messrs. Maul and Polyblank. Read, 1. 'A note on some Larvæ voided by Children,' by E. Newman, Esq.; F.L.S. 2. A 'Notice of the Occurrence of *Sepia bicalis* in Cornwall,' by Jonathan Couch, Esq., F.L.S. 3. 'A memoir on the Development of the Ovale of *Santalum album*, with some Remarks on the Phenomena of Impregnation in Plants generally,' by Arthur Henfrey, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC. — March 6th. — The Rev. F. B. Read, F.R.S., in the chair. The Rev. Dr. Major; Rev. H. K. Richardson; C. J. Leaf, Esq.; P. A. Major, Esq.; A. J. Melhuish, Esq.; J. Nicholson, Esq.; A. D. Robertson, Esq.; W. M. Tuke, Esq.; and J. A. Vauance, Esq.; were elected Members of the Society. The postponed discussion on Mr. Hardwick's paper, 'On the Fading of Positive Prints,' was resumed, in which Mr. Malone, Mr. Hardwick, Mr. Shadbolt, Mr. Fenton, and the chairman took part. Mr. Hardwick then read a paper on the 'Photographic Properties of Citrate of Silver as a Printing Agent.' Mr. F. East and Mr. Mawson (of Newcastle) exhibited and described two new kinds of camera. Mr. Ottewill exhibited and described a portable dark chamber for holding and changing excited collodion plates. The Secretary read a communication from Dr. Percy, stating that chloride of silver, produced by exposing silver leaf

to chlorine gas, undergoes no darkening in light even when fully exposed to sunshine.

ANTIQUARIES. — Feb. 28th. — Admiral Smyth, Vice-President, in the chair. Mr. Griffith exhibited some architectural fragments from St. John's Priory, Clerkenwell. Lord Lonsborough exhibited a fine example of a bronze shield, said to have been found in a tumulus in the county of Galway. The Secretary communicated a contemporary notice of the famous highwayman, Captain Hind. It is contained in the postscript of a letter written in the year 1656. The Secretary also contributed two other documents—1. A letter written by Lady Cobham in behalf of the Earl of Derby, a prisoner in Shrewsbury gaol. 2. A notice of Sir William Killigrew, founded upon some letters written by Sir William to Captain Adam Baynes. It appears from this correspondence that the unfortunate royalist had been reduced to the greatest straits during the Commonwealth. Charles the Second bestowed upon him two small donations, but he seems to have been ignored in the succeeding reign, and was allowed a small pension by William the Third.

CIVIL ENGINEERS. — March 11th. — Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P., President, in the chair. The discussion was renewed on the Paper 'On the Explosions of Steam Boilers,' by Mr. William Kemble Hall, and was continued throughout the evening.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Monday—Statistical, 8 p.m.—(The Bank of England; its Present Constitution and Operations. By Charles Jellicoe, Esq.)
Chemical, 8 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m.—(Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A., on Sculpture.)
Tuesday—Linnean, 8 p.m.
Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.—(On Improvements in Diving Dresses, &c. By Mr. W. Heinke.)
Pathological, 8 p.m.
Wednesday—Society of Arts, 8 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m.
Geological, 8 p.m.—(1. On some supposed Mammalian Remains, from the base of the Lias. By the Rev. Mr. Dennis. Communicated by Sir C. Lyell, F.G.S. 2. Note on the Boring in the Valenciennes Coal field. By M. Laurent. In a Letter to A. Tylor, Esq., F.G.S. 3. On the Age of some of the Sandstones and Breccias in the South of Scotland. By Prof. Harkness, F.G.S. 4. On the Geology of the Isle of Trinidad. By H. G. Bowen, Esq., F.G.S.)
Thursday—Royal Academy, 8 p.m.—(S. A. Hart, Esq., on Painting.)
Saturday—Medical, 8 p.m.
Botanic, 4 p.m.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Abraham's (C. H.) Arctic Enterprise, 8vo, cloth, 7s.
American Literature, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
Art of Ornamental Hair Work, square, cloth, 2s. 6d.
Beginning Without an End, 2s.
Bickersteth's (Rev. E.) Four Treatises, 18mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
Bright Light in Early Dawn, fcap. 8vo, cloth, 2s.
Clara, 3 vols, post 8vo, boards, 2nd edition, £1 11s. 6d.
Creasy's Decisive Battles, 7th edition, 8vo, cloth, 15s.
Crossman's (F. G.) Sacred Melodies, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
Daisy Chain, post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
Dow's (Rev. W.) First Principles of the Doctrines of Christ, 7s.
Early Walks in the Fields of Knowledge, square, cloth, 4s. 6d.
Feiton's (C. C.) Selections from Modern Greek Prose, p. 8vo, cl., 6s.
Florence Murray, 18mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.
Forbes's (A. P.) Are You being Converted? fcap. 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
Digress of Rules of Courts of Church of Scotland, 5s.
Grandfather Whitehead's Catechisms, crown 8vo, cloth, 1s. 6d.
Hardwicke's Baronetage, &c., 32mo, cloth, 1s.
Hinton (Rev. H.) on Acquaintance with God, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
Intermediate State, fcap. 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.
It is Written, 4th edition, 3s. 6d.
Jessie Melville, fcap. 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.
Jones's (O.) Grammar of Ornament, Part 2, folio, 10s.
Lamps (The) of the Temple, post 8vo, cloth, 1s. 6d.
Madvig's (J. N.) Latin Grammar, 8vo, cloth, 3rd edition, 12s.
Maurice Elvington, edited by W. East, 3 vols. 8vo, £1 11s. 6d.
Metrical Musings on the Sacred Book of Canticles, 2nd edit., 3s.
Milton (Rev. H.) on Glenmoriston, post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.
Nugge's (Rev. G.) Holy Word of the Gospel, fcap. 8vo, 2s. 6d.
Passion Week, 2nd edition, imp. 16mo, cloth, 5s.
Peter Simple, 12mo, boards, 1s. 6d.
Pierce (S. E.) on Death, &c., 18mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.
Playford's Discourses on the Second Appearing of Christ, 3s. 6d.
Pocket Scripture Atlas, fcap. 8vo, half-bound, 2s.
Russell's (Rev. A. T.) Advent and other Sermons, 12mo, 6s.
Scottish (The) Psalmody, &c., imp. 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.
Sergers's (Rev. J. L.) Lectures on Popery, 12mo, cloth, 6s.
Sherwood's (Mrs.) Nun, fcap. 8vo, boards, 2s.
Simeon's (C.) Memoir, 12mo, cloth, 3rd edit., 5s.
Sophocles (C. A.) History of the Greek alphabet, 2nd edit., 7s.
T. L. Domestic Scenes in Russia, 2nd edit., fcap. 3s.
Worcester's (J. E.) English Dictionary, 8vo, cloth, 10s.

To CORRESPONDENTS. — F. Y. Harrison, on the new Venetian in the National Gallery; J. W. B., on the Gallery of Historic Portraits; W. H., on more 'Literary Forgeries,' and other communications, next week. A Student of the Royal Academy; R. Albano; R. B.; L. J. R.; F. R. S. E.—received.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.—EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

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CONSTITUTION.

Liability of the entire body of Shareholders unlimited. All Directors must be Proprietors in the Company.

The Capital is £2,000,000, divided into 100,000 Shares of £20 each, £5,429 of which are in the hands of the Proprietors at £2 per share, £170,858.

1854.	ACCUMULATED FUNDS.	1855.
£163,376	Reserved Surplus	£169,130
55,274	Profit and Loss, Re-insurance	85,360
264,125	Life Department Reserve	292,557
£483,002	Totals	£546,067

1854.	FIRE DEPARTMENT.	1855.
£146,096	Premiums Received	£186,271

February, 1856.

1854.	LIFE DEPARTMENT.	1855.
472	Policies issued	877
£349,371	Insuring	£370,772
10,367	Producing in Premiums	11,137
87,979	Total Premiums	63,909
12,713	Received for Annuities	12,756
10,763	Paid Annuitants	11,296

SWINTON BOUT, Secretary to the Company.

NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

The Forty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Proprietors of the North British Insurance Company was held in the Company's Office in Edinburgh, on the 3rd instant. COLIN CAMPBELL, of Colgrain, Esq., in the chair.

A Report by the Directors on the business of the year ending 31st December last was read to the meeting, showing that in the FIRE DEPARTMENT it was an unusually favourable year.

In the LIFE DEPARTMENT the Casualties were light, whilst NEW POLICIES were issued, insuring the sum of £292,978, and paying in Annual Premiums £9,979 18s. 6d.

The Accumulated Fund amounted to £621,437 12s. 7d. The Annual Revenue from Life Premiums was £112,693 7s. 3d.

The ANNUAL PROSPECTIVE or INTERMEDIATE BONUS was extended to all PARTICIPATING POLICIES effected before the 31st December next.

AND A DIVIDEND WAS DECLARED FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1855, OF EIGHT PER CENT. on the paid-up Capital, free of Income-Tax, payable on Monday, the 7th April next.

The following SHAREHOLDERS were then elected President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors for the current year:—

President.

His Grace the DUKE OF ROXBURGH, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

The Most Noble the MARQUESS OF ABERCORN, K.G.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF CAMPERDOWN, K.T.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF STAIR.

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John Gibson, Junior, Esq., 38, Moray Place.
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Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bart., M.P.
Colin Campbell, Esq., of Colgrain.
Sir Archibald Islay Campbell of Succoth, Bart., M.P.
Colonel Tait, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen.
James Campbell Brodie, Esq., of Coulmoney and Lethen.
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James Farquharson, Esq., of Invercauld.

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William Bonar, Esq., of Easter Warriston.
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Andrew Coventry, Esq., Advocate.
James Campbell Tait, Esq., W.S.
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John Brown Innes, Esq., W.S.
Henry Duncan Fergusson, Esq., W.S.
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Robert Blair Macdonochie, Esq., W.S.
J. BORTHWICK, Manager. J. OGILVIE, Secretary.

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Alexander Dobie, Esq., Lancaster Place, Solicitor.
Robert Strachan, Esq., Secretary.

4, New Bank Buildings, Lothbury, March 7th, 1856.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Chairman.

CHARLES DOWNES, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.

THE HON. FRANCIS SCOTT, M.P.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LANDED PROPRIETORS, TENANTS, FARMERS, and AGRICULTURISTS generally, are invited to examine the Tables of Rates of the UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Established in 1834, which will be found more advantageous than those of most other Companies; at the same time, Parties insuring with it do not incur the risk of Co-partnership, as is the case in mutual Offices.

Upwards of Five Hundred and Ninety-one Thousand Pounds (including Bounties) have been paid to Widows, Children, and other parties holding Policies with this Company, which have become claims by death since its formation.

Thirteen Thousand Pounds per annum has been the average of new Premiums during the last seven years. The Annual Income exceeds One Hundred and Twenty-five Thousand Pounds.

Income Tax abated in respect of Premiums paid on Policies issued by this Company, as set forth by Act of Parliament.

All Forms of Proposals, &c., to be had, on application, at the office, 8, WATERLOO PLACE, Pall Mall, LONDON; or from the Agents established in all the large Towns of the Kingdom.

E. L. BOYD, Resident Director.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

VICTORIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 19, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY.

At the recent Division of Profits the Assets were valued at £176,861
The Liabilities at £144,376

Leaving a Surplus for division of £32,485

The business of the Company embraces every description of risk connected with Life Assurance.
Loans continue to be made to Assurers on undoubted Personal or other Security.
WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
99, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, Bloomsbury, London.

SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

All Persons who assure on the Participating Scale before June 30th, 1856, will be entitled to a Share of the SIXTH DIVISION, which will be declared in the January following.

Proposals should be forwarded to the office before June 1st next. The Thirty-first Annual Report (just issued) can be obtained of the Society's Agents, or of
GEO. H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

MEDICAL, INVALID, and GENERAL
LIFE OFFICE, 25, Pall Mall.

ENDORSED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

By the Annual Report for 1855, it appeared that the number of Policies then in force was 3484, insuring £1,337,500, and yielding an Income of £55,207.

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting, held on 29th November, 1855, it was shown that on the 30th June last—
The Number of Policies in force was 5556.
The Amount Insured was £2,556,902 5 11
The Annual Income was £8,711 18 2

Two Bounties have been declared (in 1844 and 1853), adding nearly 1 per cent. per annum on the average to sums assured, and by which a Policy of £1000 issued in 1842 on a healthy life is now increased to £1260.

Profits divided every five years.
Assurances are effected at home or abroad on healthy lives, at as moderate rates as the most recent data will allow.

Indian Assurances at very moderate rates, and great facilities given to assurers.
Invalid Lives assured on scientifically constructed tables.
Policies issued free of Stamp Duty, and every charge but the Premiums.

Agents wanted for vacant places.
Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, and every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary at the Chief Office, or on application to any of the Society's Agents in the country.
C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

PELICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1797.

75, Lombard Street, City; and 57, Charing Cross, Westminster.

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The Company offers—

Complete Security.
Moderate Rates of Premium with Participation in Profits.
Low Rates without Profits.

BONUS.

Four-fifths or eighty per cent. of the Profits are divided amongst the Policy-holders.

LOANS.

In connection with Life Assurance on approved security.
ANNUAL PREMIUM required for the Assurance of £100 for the whole term of Life.

Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
15	£11 0	£1 15 0	40	£2 18 10	£3 6 5
20	13 10	2 20 0	45	4 10 7	4 10 7
25	2 4 0	2 10 4	50	6 1 0	6 7 4

For Prospectuses and forms of proposal apply at the offices as above, or to any of the Company's Agents.
ROBERT TUCKER, Secretary.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

Fleet Street, London, 6th March, 1856.

Notice is hereby given, that the Books for the Transfer of Shares in this Society will be closed on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, and will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of April next.

The Dividends for the year 1855 will be payable on MONDAY, the 7th day of APRIL next, and on any subsequent day, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

By order of the Directors,

W. SAMUEL DOWNES, Actuary.

INDISPUTABLE LIFE POLICY COMPANY, 72, Lombard Street; 24, Connaught Terrace; 35, Denbigh Street, Belgrave Road.

This is a purely Mutual Society.

The following is the amount of new business and new premiums in each of the last five years:—

1851	.....	£137,483	.....	£4438
1852	.....	115,195	.....	4196
1853	.....	123,693	.....	4532
1854	.....	118,740	.....	4442
1855	.....	128,223	.....	5076

A reduction of 25 per cent. has been made upon the premiums of all policies of five years' standing.

LORD VISCOUNT TORRINGTON, Chairman.
ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Manager.

INDISPUTABLE THE ONLY COMPLETE SECURITY IN LIFE ASSURANCE.

WHAT IS MEANT BY AN INDISPUTABLE POLICY?

In the first place, it is unlike other policies, the adjective being used to imply something to mark and distinguish such a policy from all other policies. In the second place, it means much more, it implies that the policy to which the epithet Indisputable is given cannot be disputed, except upon grounds beyond the reach and power of the contracting parties to control. In other words, the policy is represented as being as Indisputable as man can make it.

The INDISPUTABLE LIFE POLICY COMPANY undertook this task, and in order most effectually to make the policy they issued indisputable and certain documents of security, they inserted the following clause in their Deed of Settlement, thereby creating an effective and legal obligation, imperative upon the Company to fulfil; and which it is right of every assured member to plead and insist upon.

Clause 34.—"That every policy issued by the Company shall be indefeasible and indisputable, and the fact of issuing the same shall be conclusive evidence of the validity of the policy; and it shall not be lawful for the Company to delay payment of the money assured thereby on the ground of any error, mistake, or omission, however important, made by or on the part of the person or persons effecting such assurance; and that in the contrary, the amount so assured shall be paid at the time stipulated by the policy, as if no such error, mistake, or omission, had been made or discovered."

We have said that the above clause forms a part of the Deed of Settlement of the Company, and that deed being registered in terms of the Act 7th and 8th Vict., c. ex., there is nothing wanting to give it the fullest effect.

It appears to have been carefully and anxiously prepared, for the purpose of cutting off every ground and pretext of dispute, as to the validity of the policy; and we confess that we cannot find any words or series of sentences, more operative, effective, or compulsory for that purpose. In order the more effectually to show this, we would invite our readers to compare the above clause with the law as laid down by Sergeant Marshall, in the passages already quoted from that learned authority. The indisputable clause says—"Every policy issued by the Company shall be indefeasible and indisputable, and the fact of issuing the same shall be conclusive evidence of the validity of the policy." Mr. Sergeant Marshall, speaking of the clause ordinarily inserted in policies, says, "It is quite immaterial for what purpose or with what view it (a warranty) is made; but, being once inserted in the policy, it becomes a binding condition on the assured, and unless he can show that it has been complied with, he can derive no benefit from the policy." In other words, an Indisputable policy, when once issued, declares that, *de facto*, all precedent questions are held to have been finally settled, whereas an ordinary policy declares on the face of it that the Directors retain the power to keep all these questions open to dispute, until they have actually paid the amount of the policy to the executors.

The Indisputable policy settles all precedent questions, an ordinary policy leaves them all unsettled. An indisputable policy declares by the mere fact of its issue that all questions relating to the health, habits, age, &c., of the assured are, as far as the Company is concerned, set at rest for ever. An ordinary policy leaves all such points open to dispute until the claim has actually been discharged.—FROM REGISTER.

LONDON INDISPUTABLE LIFE POLICY COMPANY,

72, LOMBARD STREET; 24, CONNAUGHT TERRACE;

35, DENBIGH STREET, BELGRAVE ROAD, LONDON.

CHAIRMAN—LORD VISCOUNT TORRINGTON.

MANAGER—ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

THE CASH ACCOUNT for the Year 1855

the Statement of Assets and Liabilities, and the TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL Report of the Directors of the MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, as presented to the Members at the late General Meeting, are now printed and ready for delivery, on a written or personal application at the Society's offices.

39, King Street, Cheap-side. CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

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THE ANNUAL MEETING of the SOCIETY was held on the

20th February; JOHN SINCLAIR, Esq., City Clerk, in the chair.

The Report from the Directors showed, that "the business of the

past year has considerably exceeded that of the previous year—a

result which, considering the continued pressure on the financial

resources of the country, the Directors could not have ventured to

anticipate." The new Proposals were £16, assuring £281,418, and

the corresponding Premiums £9,403 17s. 10d. The total premiums

received in the year amounted to £75,576 4s. 6d. The Claims in

the year, by 65 deaths, were £45,29 3s. The Report con-

cluded as follows:—"The Directors have adhered to the same

careful system of administration as in former years, notwithstanding

the excessive competition which prevails. They have refused to

recognise the practice of giving Commissions, and to induce a

preference in bringing business to them; and in the extension of the

Society by means of Agencies, they have kept steadily in view the

importance of its being represented—whether in the case of Agents or

Medical Advisers—by persons in whom they can place full

confidence.

Full Reports of the Proceedings at the Meeting may be had at

the Head Office in Edinburgh, or at the London Branch.

JAMES WATSON, Manager.

GEORGE GRANT, London Agent and Secretary.

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monials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion

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London; and generally by the principal Dealers in Sauce.

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In the more expensive collections some of the specimens are rare, and all more select.

OBJECTS FOR THE MICROSCOPE.

Zoophytes.

1. Sertularia Polyzonia.
2. Flustra chariæca.
3. Plumularia cristata.
4. Notamia Bursaria.
5. Sertularia operculata.
6. Laomedea geniculata.
7. Cellularia Avicularia.
8. Sertularia Rosula.
9. Plumularia falcata.
10. Sertularia pumila.
11. Plumularia pinnata.
12. Cellularia reptans.

Infusorial Earths.

13. From Algiers.
14. " West Point, New York.
15. " Mull.
16. " Bilin.
17. " Italy.
18. " Barbadoes.
19. " Auvergne.
20. " Richmond, U.S.
21. " Bangor, U.S.
22. " New Durham, U.S.
23. " Kieselguhr.
24. " Lapland (Bergmehl).

Palates of Mollusca.

25. Helix aspersa, Garden Snail.
26. Whelk (Buccinum).
27. Lynceus stagnalis.
28. Chitau.
29. Nerite.
30. Limpet.
31. Helix cingenda.
32. Trochus crassus.
33. Trochus umbilicatus.
34. Helix virgata.
35. Helix nemoralis.
36. Natica glaucina.
37. Buccinum Lapillus.
38. Winkle (Littorina).
39. Haliotis.

Botanical.

40. Spiral Vessels of Cobia.
41. Fibro-cells of Sphagnum Moss.
42. Spiral Vessels (Seed of Collomia).
43. Cuticle of Yucca.
44. Cuticle of Amaryllis.
45. Cuticle of Aloe.

Hairs.

46. Albino Mole.
47. Albino Rat.
48. Dormouse.
49. White Mouse.
50. Common Bat.
51. Bat (Cynopterus).
52. Elephant (Transverse Section).
53. Ornithorhynchus.
54. Camel.
55. Reindeer.

Spicules of Sponges.

56. Grantia nivea.
57. Grantia compressa.
58. Sponge (Bicurvedate).
59. Pachymatisma.
60. Halichondria incrustans.
61. Halichondria Griffithii.
62. Sponge (Stars).
63. Sponge (Philippine Islands).
64. Sponge (Pins and Hooks).
65. Sponge (Clubs).
66. Dysidea fragilis.
67. Aleyonium digitatum.

Spicules of Gorgonia.

68. Muricata.
69. Ampla.
70. Tricolor, Red.
71. Tricolor, Yellow.
72. Filicuta.
73. Verrucosa (Devon).
74. Decussata.

Spicules of Gorgonia— (continued.)

75. Crista Galli.
76. Miniata.
77. Pinnata.
78. Purpura.
79. Plumatilis.

Miscellaneous.

80. Anchors of Synapta lineata.
81. Fossil Wood (Van Diemen's Land.)
82. Arachnoidiscus.
83. Isthmids obliquata.
84. Cladobates spinosus (Polariscope).
85. Calcareous bodies from Holothuria tremula (Polariscope).
86. Calcareous bodies from Holothuria Pentactes (Polariscope).
87. Horn of Rhinoceros; Transverse Section (Polariscope).
88. Human Tooth; Transv. Section (Polariscope).
89. Salicene (Polariscope).
90. Claws of Astrophyton.
91. Recent Diatomaceæ.
92. Spores of Fern.
93. Spine of Echinus (Transv. Sect.)
94. Feather of Humming-Bird.
95. Scales of Podura.
96. Scales of Pontia brassica.
97. Scales of Sphinx Moth.
98. Foraminifera.
99. Navicula Hippocampus.
100. Gemmules of Tethia.
101. Spicules of Melastrea.
102. Spicules of Melastrea ocracea.
103. Comb of Spider's Foot.

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March, 1856.

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